MILITARY EUROPE

NELSON·A·MILES
MAJ·GEN·U·S·A·

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Major-General Nelson A. Miles.
Commanding United States Armies.

MILITARY EUROPE

A NARRATIVE OF PERSONAL
OBSERVATION AND PERSONAL EXPERIENCE

BY

NELSON A. MILES

MAJOR-GENERAL COMMANDING THE U. S. ARMIES

With Fifty-six Illustrations

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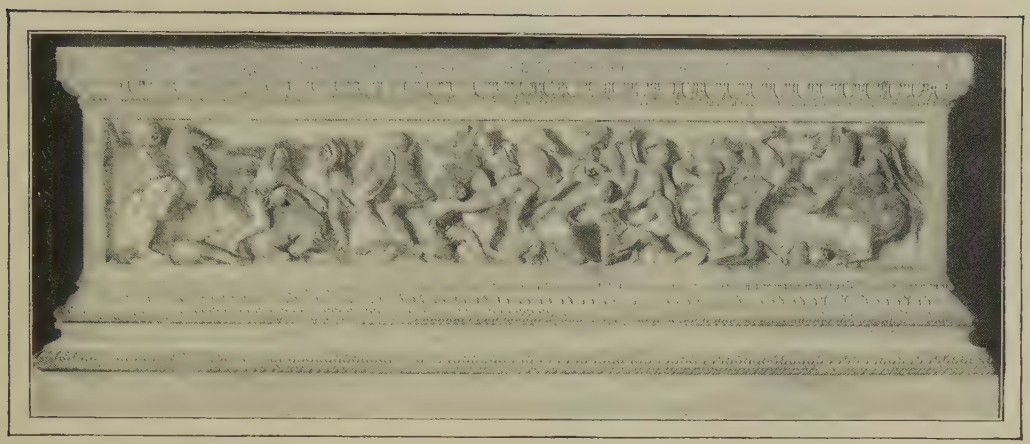
WITH THE TURKISH AND GREEK ARMIES IN TIME OF WAR



Sarcophagus of Alexander at Constantinople. From "Constantinople," by Professor E. A. Grosvenor.

WITH THE TURKISH AND GREEK ARMIES IN TIME OF WAR

IT had been my purpose for several years to visit Europe at the first opportunity when there should be a European war, or hostile armies actually in the field. I not only wished to see the troops in action, but I desired to investigate the condition of foreign armies and the requirements for accommodating troops in garrison, as well as the best arms, uniforms, and field equipment for troops in an actual condition of war.

It is customary for governments to send officers abroad for this purpose, and it has been the practice of our government since its establishment. The first prominent officer to go on this duty was General Winfield Scott, at the time of the war between Napoleon and the allied armies; but he reached Europe too late to be a witness of the final scene of the great drama at Waterloo. Delafield's and McClellan's observations during the Crimean war have been of deep interest to military students; also

General Sheridan's experience with the Prussian army during the Franco-Prussian war. General Sherman, while in command of the army of the United States, visited Europe in 1872, and remained an entire year. His observations were of great interest and importance to the United States. We have now military officers at nearly every court in Europe, as well as in the Orient; and military and naval attachés from foreign countries are on duty at our own capital.

Since the close of the Russo-Turkish war in 1878, no opportunity for such observations as I desired to make presented itself until the hostilities between the Greco-Turkish forces in 1897. It may be well at this point to recall that the difficulty between Turkey and Greece began early in 1897 in Crete, where the Christians of the island were dissatisfied with the Mohammedan rule. When the riots in the island had become so serious that war between Greece and Turkey threatened, the powers sent war-ships to the harbor of Canea. On February 21st these ships fired some fifty shots into the camp of the Cretan insurgents, located outside of the town — a warning that Europe would not permit hostile actions. The skirmishing in Crete continued through the rest of February and into March. Early in March, however, Crete ceased to be the point of observation. The Turkish and Grecian armies confronted each other on the frontier of Thessaly. They exercised tolerable self-control until early in April. Then the daring advance of the Greek irregulars into the disputed territory caused Edhem Pasha, the commander of the Turks, to suggest to his government that it was time to declare war, which Turkey did on April 17th. Diplomatic relations were at once severed, and fighting began. It was evident that there was to be war in earnest.

I at once made my preparation to go to the field. At the time I left Washington, May 4th, the Greeks on the western frontier were holding their own, but in the east the Turks had driven them back and occupied Larissa. The latest information from the Levant seemed to indicate not only that Greece and Turkey would be engaged, but that some of the Balkan states and possibly one or more of the great powers of Europe

The Fifth Regiment Imperial Turkish Cavalry.

might be involved. The unexpected frequently happens, and as no one can foretell when a war will occur, so no one can say what the phases will be or how it will terminate. At the moment, no one anticipated that, instead of any one of the great powers becoming involved, they would all stand aloof and witness the tragedy until it reached a critical point, and then combine to check its progress, and dictate the terms of peace.

Such was the situation when I left Washington. On reaching Paris, I found that several engagements had taken place while I was on the sea, but that the result was still indefinite. I also learned that my best way to reach the Turkish army was to take the Oriental Express to Constantinople. This I did, arriving there on May 19th.

Moltke Monument at Constantinople.
From a photograph lent by General Miles.

I could not have gone to a better place to observe the Turkish army than Constantinople itself. Not only is the city the headquarters of the complex military establishment which governs the army, but it is also headquarters for the first of the seven military territories into which the empire is divided. When I arrived in Constantinople there were fully 30,000 men stationed in and about the city, giving me ample opportunity to observe the methods and condition of the Turkish troops. There was a mistaken impression, when the late war broke out, that the

Turkish army was antiquated in its methods. Military men knew better. The Turkish army is at present completely organized in accordance with modern methods. This organization is not new; it was undertaken as long ago as seventy years by Mahmud II. When, about 1827, he decided to begin the reconstruction of his army, he was obliged to turn his cannon on the Janizaries, and not to stop until the last one of that body was dead, so hostile were they to any change in the methods of the Turkish army. After the Janizaries were out of the way, Mahmud II. began to remodel his force. Ten years after this he had Von Moltke and other Prussian officers aiding him. This work has gone on steadily ever since, until now the Turkish military forces are completely modernized. A monument erected on the site where he formerly lived on the Bosporus reminds alike Turk and stranger of the high esteem with which Von Moltke's services in this work of reorganization are regarded.

The army is completely Moslem, no Christians or non-Moslems being admitted. Although exempted from duty, the latter are not exempted from military taxes. All young Moslems who have reached twenty-one years of age are expected to enter the army for twenty years of service, unless they can show some good reason why they should not be called upon, such as physical unfitness or family obligations. The registration list shows that about 120,000 men are liable to service each year; but, as a matter of fact, only about 65,000 are incorporated into the army.

According to the latest figures, the army numbers in time of peace 244,000 men, 24,000 of these being officers. Its war footing mounts to fully 800,000. It will be remembered that, when the war with Greece broke out in the spring of 1897, the Sultan mobilized 600,000 men without any great effort. New laws and reforms are in operation in the army, which it is expected will add enormously to this strength. The Sultan believes that at no distant day he will be able to call out, in case of necessity, an army of a million and a half men. Of course fully a third of this body will be utterly untrained.

These troops are drawn from all parts of the empire. What is known

The largest Turkish war-ships, the "Mesoodich" and the "Harridich," lying in the harbor of Constantinople.

as the territorial system is in vogue in Turkey; that is, the empire is divided into seven military districts. Each of these districts furnishes a corps, recruited in the main from within its own limits. If one runs over the list of cities which are the headquarters of these corps, he gets some idea of the distant points from which the Sultan draws his troops: Constantinople, Adrianople, Salonika, Erzinjan (northeastern Asia Minor), Damascus, Bagdad, and Sana (southwestern Arabia). Not all the portions of the empire yield soldiers in equal numbers. Thus the division having its headquarters at Sana furnishes few soldiers, its recruits coming from Syria and Asia Minor. Those portions of the empire occupied by nomad tribes, such as Tripoli and Turkestan, have never until within a few years furnished troops. A few years ago, however, an effort was made to utilize the nomads in an irregular cavalry resembling the Cossacks of the Russian army. Regiments have been formed with good success. The organization is known as the Hamidie Cavalry, in honor of the Sultan, Abdul-Hamid. It is impossible, of course, to apply to these irregulars the superior training given to men in the regular army;

nor are they called upon for any large amount of service. They furnish their own equipments and mounts. As a rule, they carry ancient rifles or pistols, and every man is armed with a lance. So far the only active service which the Hamidie Cavalry has seen has been in hunting down the Armenians. It is easy to see from what they have done there that, in case of foreign war, they would be a most dangerous element in the Turkish army.

What I saw of the Turkish soldiers in Constantinople convinced me that they are among the most effective in the world. There are many reasons for this fact. In the first place, the Turks are a strong race, accustomed to hard labor, and consequently are easily molded into enduring soldiers. They are all Moslems, and their religion has three elements which contribute largely to their soldierly qualities. First, it teaches them to believe in an absolute despotism; second, it enforces simplicity of life and strict temperance; and third, it promises them unending pleasures in heaven as a reward for their endurance on earth. The long term of service required of the Turks adds, of course, to their effectiveness. It should not be forgotten, too, that this service has much of it been active. In the last hundred years Turkey has had a greater war record than any other nation in Europe. From the beginning of the century up to January 1, 1897, she spent thirty-seven years in actual warfare. The cost of handling this tremendous army is not great, when compared with what other nations spend on their armies. According to the official returns, the year of 1897–98 cost $25,250,000. This does not include the extraordinary military expenditure occasioned by war. It is not the common soldier, however, who gets this money. His pay amounts to a little less than a dollar a month, and often the government is many months in arrears in paying the troops.

The administration of the Turkish army is very complicated. There is a Military Cabinet, which regulates cases concerning the distribution of the troops; there is a Superior General Inspection Committee of some thirty members, whose duty it is to study measures for improving the

army; there is a military section in the Household of the Sultan; and there is a War Ministry, composed of some ten different bureaus. During the time that I was in Constantinople, I met several of the leading military men of the empire, and was greatly impressed by their knowledge and their ability. The military genius among them is undoubtedly Osman Pasha. He is a man about sixty-six years old, well built, of medium height, strong in physique, and intellectually the peer of any of the field-marshals that I subsequently met in Europe. His experience has added greatly to his natural instincts for military life. In the terrible war of the Crimea he acquired knowledge of the equipment, disposition, and management of large armies in the field, and he proved himself one of the ablest generals in Europe in the series of wars between Russia and Turkey. In the last of those wars, being placed in command of an army of 70,000 men with 77 guns, he made one of the most brilliant defensive campaigns of modern times. Pitted against Russia's ablest generals, the Grand Duke Nicholas, Lieutenant-General Gourko, and that greatest military leader of his day, Skobeleff, and an army of 150,000 men and 500 guns, Osman Pasha made his defense of Plevna a most creditable military achievement which demonstrated fully his skill and tenacity. During this desperate siege, three pitched battles, besides many minor engagements, were fought. The losses of the assailants were 40,000 men, and of the defendants 30,000. The siege of Plevna won for Osman Pasha the title of Gazhee the Victorious.

Osman Pasha reminded me of General Grant more than any other man I saw on that side of the Atlantic. His manner is very much like that of Grant; a man of few words — in these expressing condensed thought. In referring to the success of the army, the rapidity with which it had been mobilized, and the universal success in the series of battles just ended between the Turks and Greeks, he made a significant remark. "Persistency," he said, "is the great secret of success in war. If an army is not successful one day, tenacity of purpose and persistency will in the end bring victory." This was the great characteristic of the man

who commanded the government forces in the latter part of our great civil war.

Although the Turkish military administration contains many able men, the Sultan is the real as well as nominal head of the Turkish army.

Abdul-Hamid II., Sultan of Turkey since 1876. Born 1842.
From a photograph by W. and D. Downey, London.

Each department of the military administration is under his guidance, and he can and often does assert himself in its affairs. But the Sultan is more than the military head of the Turks. He is the recognized spiritual representative not only of the Mohammedans of his empire, but of those of the entire world, numbering some 177,000,000 souls. In

virtue of this position, it is his duty to offer each week a prayer for the followers of Mohammed wherever they may be. This service — the *salemlik* — I witnessed just after arriving at Constantinople. It impressed me quite as much by its military as by its religious aspect.

The salemlik takes place every Friday, in a very beautiful mosque not far from the Yildiz Palace, where the Sultan lives. As early as nine o'clock in the morning all the approaches to the palace, as well as the open spaces, are occupied by troops, particularly infantry and cavalry, and all the space left by them is crowded by spectators. The regiments came from different parts of the empire, some from the European provinces and others from the Asiatic, and appeared to be well disciplined and well instructed. As they marched to their positions, my attention was attracted by the spirited music of some of the regimental bands. The martial music was familiar and homelike, and I was both amused and gratified to listen to the stirring notes of Sousa's marches, "El Capitan," "High-School Cadets," and others. This was but the prelude, indeed, to what I was to listen to in other armies, for the American composer's music I subsequently found to be very popular in several European countries.

The cavalry were splendidly mounted on strong, hardy horses, well equipped and handsomely caparisoned, were well armed, and in every way presented a fine appearance. While the troops were moving into position, the street or avenue leading from the palace to the mosque was covered with fresh sand, and the steps of the mosque were covered with a rich carpet, and when all was prepared, the gates of the palace were thrown open. The palace guard first moved down the broad avenue, lined on both sides by a living wall of troops with glistening bayonets, and took position near the mosque; then came the palace officials, and next the princes at the head of their staff-officers. Among the princes was a boy apparently fourteen years of age, in naval uniform. He was accompanied by a group of officers, and took his position with them at the head of the marines and sailors. This young officer presented a very spirited, military appearance. Then came the carriages, contain-

ing a few of the ladies of the palace, with attendants on foot. They moved down to a position near the entrance to the mosque. The horses were removed from the carriages, and the tongues taken out and put under the carriages, and the latter remained in this position with their occupants during the entire ceremony. Finally the Sultan appeared in one of the carriages of state, drawn by two beautiful horses with gorgeous equipment. As he appeared he was greeted by the strong voices of the

A Squadron of the First Battalion of the First Regiment of Infantry, Imperial Turkish Guard.

thousands of troops massed in all the approaches to the palace, shouting or crying, "Padishah Tchok Pasha" ("Long live the Sultan!"). They hailed him as the personal and spiritual godhead upon earth of all of their faith.

The small, well-poised, silent man whom the multitude were saluting was dressed in plain uniform, a simple red fez on his head. Formerly

the sultans wore a diamond aigret on their heads in public, but this Abdul-Hamid has discarded. The coachman was in most brilliant livery, as well as the personal attendants and guards who marched on foot on both sides of the carriage. Osman Pasha was the only occupant of the carriage besides the sovereign, and he occupied a front seat facing the Sultan. Following the heads of departments and high officials that were immediately in rear of the Sultan, were led his two favorite chargers, one a very handsome golden sorrel, the other a milk-white Arabian, beautifully caparisoned.

After the ceremony the Sultan reappeared and took position in another carriage, a very handsome mail-phaëton, richly ornamented and drawn by two beautiful white horses, a present from the Emperor of Austria. He took the reins and whip himself, and thus returned to the palace, followed by the heads of the departments and high officials of the government walking rapidly up the steep hill, apparently much to their discomfort, but indicating the abject subordination of the highest officials to the imperial sway.

The Sultan has occupied the throne of Turkey for twenty-two years. Twenty-six years ago, Murad V., his brother, held the same position, but, justly or unjustly, was removed on a charge of being of unsound mind. There are many who claim that he desired to institute certain reforms that were not popular with the pashas and influential men of the empire. Be that as it may, he was removed to the beautiful palace of Cheragan, on the right bank of the Bosporus, and he is supposed to be yet alive within its walls. A palace on the water is his winter home, and one standing on the heights about a mile distant, and yet within the walls of the great inclosure which surrounds the grounds, is also at times supposed to be occupied by the dethroned Sultan, his families and attendants. On the outside of the walls are two great garrisons of some 4000 troops, guarding every approach by land or water.

After the Sultan's return to the palace, I was notified by the Master of Ceremonies that an audience would be granted me, and I was accom-

Therapia on the Bosporus.

panied by the United States Minister, the Hon. A. W. Terrill, to the palace. We passed through several rooms occupied by guards and palace officials to a large reception-room, there to await an opportunity of being presented to the sovereign. It so happened that the Russian ambassador was there waiting for the same purpose. He had come in before us, and of course took precedence. While we were waiting, we had a pleasant conversation, during which he informed our minister that this was the first interview he had had with the sovereign for several months, and that the object of his visit was simply to thank him for granting the personal request of the Emperor of Russia to withhold the onward march of the Turkish army in Greece until the situation had been considered by the great powers of Europe. The armistice had been declared only two days before, May 19th. He, in a very few moments, passed into the Sultan's reception-room, and remained for some thirty

minutes. Before going in he seemed to be somewhat exercised, and his face indicated great anxiety. The importance of his mission seemed to impress him much, and he manifested it by pacing the room and indulging in earnest conversation with his secretary. On his return from the reception his face wore so satisfied an expression and so pleasant a smile that it prompted me to remark that his "interview must have been satisfactory." He assured me that it was quite so. This was all the information one could expect, under the circumstances, from an astute and accomplished diplomat.

After the Russian ambassador came out, we were notified by the Master of Ceremonies, an officer of high rank in the Imperial Palace, that an audience would then be granted us, and we were escorted to the reception-room of the Sultan. He was alone, with the exception of an officer of rank, a large, fine-looking man in brilliant uniform, who announced us by name and acted as interpreter. The Sultan was standing near the center of the room, and as we entered he approached us. He was in full uniform, with a dragoon sword by his side. On being presented, instead of making the usual military salute, we made the salutation customary for foreign officials who are presented at the Turkish court, placing the right hand over the left breast, the left hand by the side, and bowing to his Majesty. He received us very cordially, and invited us to be seated. Coffee and cigarettes were served, and he led the conversation toward military subjects. He manifested great interest in military matters, and was thoroughly posted on the equipment of armies, the use and effect of modern appliances of war, the use of heavy machinery in the movements of the heaviest high-power guns, as well as the most intricate mechanism of small arms, and the use and effect of smokeless powder and high explosives. His small stature, sharp, dark eyes, prominent nose, of the Roman type, full beard, were not unlike the marked characteristics that I have noticed in some men of our own country.

In speaking of the war in which he was then engaged, I remarked

Osman Pasha, who commanded the Turkish forces in the defense of Plevna.

that the rapidity with which he had mobilized a great army of 600,000 men, armed and equipped them, and moved a portion successfully into a foreign country, had somewhat surprised military observers both in the United States and in Europe. He stated that he was obliged to move a portion of his army from Asia, and that he could have mobilized and moved them with greater rapidity had the railroads furnished greater facilities, or had they been better equipped for war purposes. In response to a remark of mine, that he must have able generals in command of his armies and army-corps, he said, "Yes; I have made them, and they have fulfilled my expectations."

In regard to the war and its results, he stated that his people did not desire war; that it had been forced upon them; that their territory had been invaded; but that God, being on the side of the right, had given victory to his army. He might have added that twenty-seven millions against two and a half millions of people; the resources of a strong nation against a weak and impoverished one; the abundant supplies of all munitions of war of the best German manufacture, from the high-power Krupp fortification

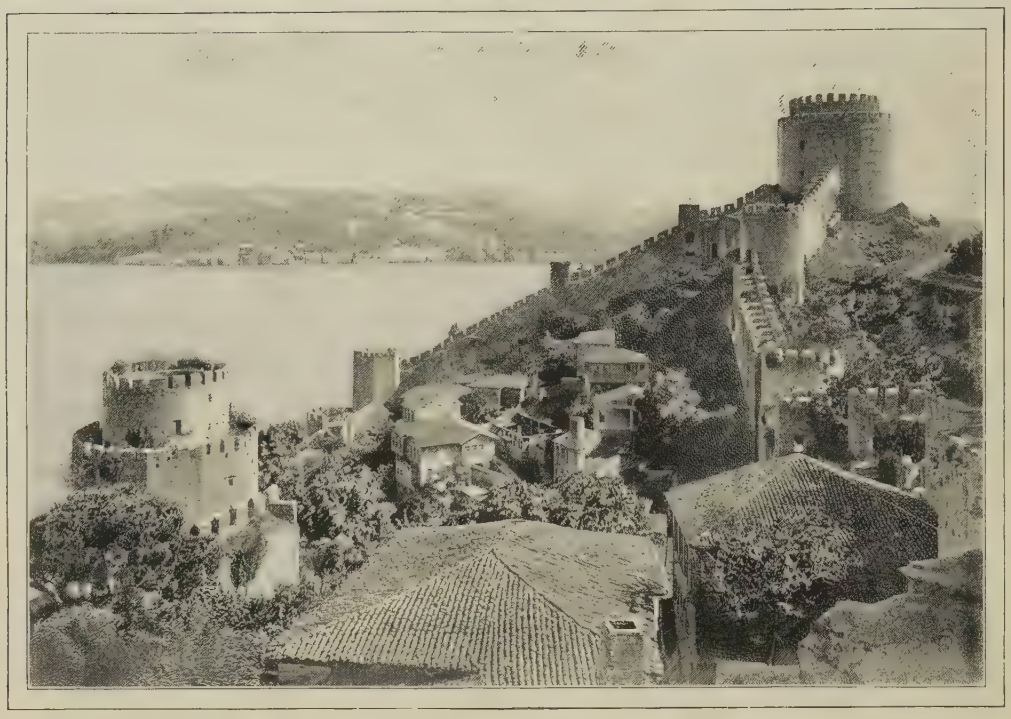
Edhem Pasha, who commanded the Turkish army in the recent war with Greece.

gun to the small arms and ammunition, and delicate surgical instruments; and the assistance of several very able officers of the German army, had also aided in bringing success, if not glory, to the banners of the Star and Crescent.

Constantinople offers excellent opportunities for studying Turkish garrison life. There are many barracks in and around the city, a number of which I visited. They are all permanent buildings of brick and stone, and most of them very comfortable. One of the most interesting of them is on the opposite bank from the city, the great buildings which were constructed for the accommodation of the sick and wounded of the allied armies during the Crimean war. I was very much impressed in my visits to the barracks with the order which prevailed. Everything seemed ready for immediate movement. I asked the colonel of one large regiment how long a time it would take him to summon his command and have it fully equipped and ready to march to the railroad or steamship for actual service in the field. He looked at his watch, and said that he would need just fifteen minutes. One excellent feature of all the barracks is their accommodation for bathing. It is quite as good as, if not better than, any place in Europe. In fact, cleanliness is one of the cardinal virtues of the Mohammedan religion. In the principal barracks that I visited the accommodations were so ample that at least forty men could have enjoyed the luxury of a Turkish bath at the same time.

As a rule, the uniforms of the men were in good condition. It is a uniform well suited for garrison or field service, consisting of a plain blue tunic, blue trousers tucked into top-boots, and, in the infantry, the familiar red fez. The cavalry wear a cap of sheepskin. The only drawback to the costume is that, save the fez, there is nothing national about it. The mass of the soldiers would no doubt prefer the short jacket, the baggy trousers, and the red sash which they wore before reform and reorganization made the Turkish army so largely Christian in appearance.

I was very much interested in watching the troops at mess. Their



Inner view of the fortress of Roumeli Hissar, on the Bosporus, sometimes called the "Castle of Europe."
Reproduced from "Constantinople," by Professor Edwin A. Grosvenor.

food is very plain, but wholesome. It consists chiefly of a stew of rice and mutton, which is served in a large copper basin, six or eight men surrounding the dish, and all eating from it at the same time with wooden spoons. Tea is served at meals, but no coffee or liquor. This is the only army in Europe, I believe, in which no stimulants of any kind are allowed the troops. In England the regular daily ration includes a half-gill of rum; in France the soldier is under certain circumstances allowed a quarter of a liter of wine, half a liter of beer, half a liter of cider, and the sixteenth of a liter of brandy; in Italy he has a quarter of a liter of wine; in Austria brandy is furnished. The war ration in Austria includes also smoking-tobacco for the men and cigars for the officers.

There is nothing more interesting about Constantinople than its defenses. The peculiar location of the city at the mouth of the Black Sea

and on the direct route between Europe and Asia has made it for centuries the key to the Orient, and has led from times immemorial to its fortification. The system of defenses around the city is quite extensive, and represents the work of every age, from walls such as the Romans adopted for the protection of their cities, to modern forts bristling with Krupp guns. The city is completely surrounded by walls, which are broken at intervals by gates and towers. Of course these fortifications would be of little use to-day if the city were besieged, nor are they kept up at all. Houses are built in many places close to them. At some points they have been partially torn down to furnish stone for other and more pressing wants. They add, however, immensely to the picturesqueness of the city, clad as they are with vines and plants, and their presence keeps fresh, too, innumerable legends of crime and deeds of courage.

The real defenses of Constantinople are not its walls, but the lines of forts which guard the two sea approaches to the city and those which ward off invaders by land.

The fortifications covering the approaches on the landward side are twofold. The first is a quarter-circle of forts scattered from a point about eight miles west of Constantinople on the Sea of Marmora, around to a point on the Bosporus about the same distance north of the town. Twenty-five miles west of the city, running north and south across the peninsula, is the principal land defense, the Lines of Tchataldja. These were built in 1877, at the time of the war with Russia, but they have been greatly strengthened since.

The Bosporus, connecting the Sea of Marmora with the Black Sea, is one of the water approaches to Constantinople. It is about twenty miles long, and upon the precipitous banks of both the European and the Asiatic shore are placed at intervals the forts which guard the city. There are some seventeen of them. Not all are modern; indeed, there are forts on the Bosporus dating back to the fourteenth century. These, of course, would be of little use if it were not for the modern works above

and below them. The first of the Bosporus forts which one sees on leaving Constantinople are perhaps the most interesting, and that on account of their location. They stand on opposite sides of the narrowest portion of the channel—the point made famous by the crossing of Darius and his 700,000 men. Xenophon and his 10,000 are said to have crossed here, too, on their return to Europe.

The other seaward approach to Constantinople is by the Dardanelles —a narrow strait thirty-three miles long, connecting the Sea of Marmora with the Ægean. I had an excellent opportunity of observing the fortifications here, as I went from Constantinople to Greece by steamer. In going out we passed close to the sea-walls, the ancient protection of Constantinople, and then crossed the Sea of Marmora into the straits. For several miles after entering the straits there are no forts, the channel being broad and the banks high; but about ten miles from the mouth the stream narrows and there is a sharp bend. Here are the most formidable works defending Constantinople, consisting of ten forts on the European side and five on the Asiatic. All of these works have been modernized, and mount the heaviest of recent guns. This bend in the Dardanelles, like the narrows in the Bosporus, has always been a favorite passage for crossing. Xerxes, it is said, led over his 1,700,000 men here.

After passing this point of the Dardanelles, the straits widen again, and there are no more fortifications until the mouth is reached. Here again the banks bristle with guns. When we passed, the Turkish fleet was discreetly hovering under their shelter.

It was the 27th of May when I reached Athens, and the contrast between that city and Constantinople was most striking. I had left behind me a well-fortified city, the headquarters of a strong military administration, evidences of vast resources, both in disciplined men and system of supplies, a people proud of victory, a government confident because of success. I came to a city exposed on every hand, deficient in military

A manœuver on board the Turkish imperial armored frigate "Mahmoudié."
Reproduced from "Le Monde Illustré."

resources, its government dejected by defeat, its people dissatisfied with their rulers and divided in their opinion of what had been done, or what course should be pursued in the future. There was no evidence of disorder while I was in Athens, but on every hand there was great depression. The people were gathered in groups before the telegraph-offices and news-depots, reading the bulletin-boards, or sitting together in the streets and parks; and everywhere they discussed the war. Some of them evidently looked for the onward march of the Turkish army, and dreaded the horrors which they believed would follow its occupancy of the city. Many were defiant, and loudly argued for fighting to the bitter end; others were hoping for an interposition of the powers, which,

if it left the country humbled, still would prevent the Turks from appropriating it altogether.

What they were suffering was the only possible result to be expected from an unaided struggle of their army with such a highly organized military power as Turkey. To begin with, Greece has a population of only about 2,200,000. The age at which a young Greek becomes liable to service is twenty-two — one year later than in Turkey. While in Turkey 120,000 men are registered for service every year and fully 65,000 incorporated into the army, in Greece only about 22,000 are liable to service and perhaps 12,000 are incorporated. The actual army when the war broke out, that is, the army which was paid by the government, was only about 23,000 men; but it was believed that the war footing was fully 200,000 men — nearly ten per cent. of the population, it will be noted. This army was not well disciplined, and was poorly equipped and poorly officered. There was only a limited amount of ammunition on hand, and as for horses, every squadron was short, and in many cases the animals used were too old to be serviceable.

When war actually broke out, and no European power came to the aid of Greece, her weakness rapidly developed. The Turks overwhelmed and outmanœuvered the little army, and only stopped their march at the interposition of the Czar of Russia. The armistice granted at his request had not expired when I reached Athens, and the Greek and Turkish armies, which were facing each other near Lamia, the scene of the last engagement of the war, were still under its conditions.

As soon as possible I made arrangements to go to the camp of the Greek army — a not difficult journey, as we were able to go up the eastern coast by steamer to Santa Marina and thence by rail to Lamia, a distance of only eight miles. On arriving, I reported my presence to the Crown Prince Constantine, who was in command of the Greek army. I found him a very courtly, distinguished-looking officer, twenty-nine years of age, tall, and of commanding presence, but somewhat depressed on account of the result of his recent campaign. His great misfortunes

had resulted largely from the fact that he had been pitted against an overwhelming army, and that he had not had the experience requisite to organize, mobilize, discipline, and command troops in battle. This can only be acquired by actual experience in war; it cannot be learned elsewhere. General Sherman uttered a positive truth when he asserted that "the best school of war is war."

Constantine,
the Crown Prince of Greece
and Commander of the Greek army
in the recent war with Turkey.

When we compare the Crown Prince in his preparation for commanding an army with Edhem Pasha, the leader of the Turks, we have a forcible lesson in the value of experience. The name of Edhem Pasha was almost unknown when he was appointed commander of the Turkish army in 1897. Yet he had really made himself a reputation in the Russo-Turkish war of 1877. He was only thirty-five years old then, but he fought with honor at the side of Osman Pasha throughout the terrible siege of Plevna; and when at last the city surrendered, he was one of the last to leave. He carried away a wound received the very day of the capitulation. Since then he had filled several important positions in Turkey. He was hardened to service when he went against the Greeks in 1897, and it was not long before his skill in strategy attracted the attention of the world.

King George of Greece.

Prince George of Greece,
Commander of the Greek navy in the
recent war with Turkey.

I was kindly received by the Crown Prince, and was afforded every opportunity of seeing the entire Greek army as it then lay camped in three grand divisions — two practically in reserve, while the third occupied the advance line. The last named was in order of battle, with its main and advance lines and a line of skirmishers or vedettes. Along the front line were posted flags of truce, at intervals of from two to five hundred yards. Immediately in front of the Greek army lay the Turkish army, drawn up in order of battle. In the advance was a strong line of sentinels with picket supports and reserves in their order; and a short distance in the rear, their main line of battle. The distance between the advance line of the Greek army and the picket-line of the Turkish army, I should judge, was about four hundred yards. On the ground occupied by the former force and between the lines were scattered the graves of those who had fallen on both sides in the last engagement of the campaign, which had occurred on this spot, a short distance from the little town of Lamia.

The Turks were apparently as unconcerned and defiant as it is only possible for an army to be that has had a series of victories and has successfully invaded the enemy's country — in this case a country that their people had occupied up to as late as 1832. They were occupying a very strong position, and they had every appearance of being capable of holding the same. We could distinctly hear their bugle-calls, and see the comfortable white tents in which they were sheltered, tents which had formerly belonged to the Greek army and had been captured in the recent campaign. The poor Greeks were without shelter, and exposed to the rain and inclement weather. There was an independence and bravado in the appearance of the Turks that indicated their readiness to renew the conflict the moment the armistice should be suspended. I could not but note the marked change in the circumstances of this scene and one that occurred nearly twenty-five hundred years before in sight of the ground now occupied by the two armies. We are told that when the great Persian army under Xerxes confronted the heroic band

under Leonidas, the Spartans laid down their spears and shields, and moved out in front of their line, and went through their gymnastic exercises to keep their joints supple, and decorated their long hair as if preparing for a festival, thus taunting and defying their enemies to combat. Now the conditions were entirely reversed and the invaders impatient to renew hostilities.

The officers of the Greek army seemed to me an intelligent, patriotic body of men; but they were, naturally, much depressed at the result of the campaign. Their hatred of the Turks was as intense as their pride of and love for their own country. One accomplished officer, a colonel in command of the advance division of the Greek army, rode over the ground with us and along the line of the troops. On returning to his headquarters to take leave of him I informed him that I would shortly return to my own land, and that I hoped sometime to have a visit from him at Washington. He replied: "When you get far away and back to your own country, I hope you will have a kind memory for poor Greece." He said this with such an expression of grief and sentiment that I was deeply impressed.

General Miles on the Greek picket-line, May 29, 1897.

The soldiers had endured their severe campaign and the disasters which had befallen their cause with fortitude, but were greatly disheartened, yet full of hope that something might occur to end hostilities. While there was no outward appearance of a want of confidence or dis-

affection, there was gloom in the general tone, manner, and appearance of the troops. I have seen the same condition of affairs in our own army after some serious disaster. The humiliation that follows defeat and retreat is pictured upon the faces alike of the officers and men of every army.

There was a great want of proper equipment and supplies. Doubtless, whatever they may have had, had been seriously affected by disasters in battle and the rapidity of the retreat of the army. Much of the discomfort resulted from the absence of proper shelter and from insufficient food. The last has a very demoralizing influence upon any body of troops. The sad condition of the Greek army was made more melancholy by the presence of great numbers of refugees, wandering about from place to place, homeless and destitute. It was estimated that in and around the army there were 50,000 of these people, who had abandoned their homes, carrying away only what little substance and clothing they could transport upon their backs, in carts, and upon a few pack-animals. Those that were best circumstanced had a few domestic animals that they were driving, seeking any place of shelter for rest and refuge. I have never seen a more desolate class of people or one which excited more sympathy.

The humanitarians were active and beneficent in their efforts to relieve the suffering of the unfortunate Greeks, especially of the wounded, and many men and women were engaged in this humane enterprise. The Society of the Red Cross was conspicuous in this work, and there were a number of American representatives. One especially worthy of note, whom I met later, was Mrs. Maud Howe Elliott, daughter of Julia Ward Howe, the author of the "Battle-Hymn of the Republic," of whose history and record we are justly proud. Mrs. Elliott was actively interested and engaged in correspondence for the relief of the unfortunate Greeks.

Before leaving the Greek army, I had opportunity to ride over the historic ground of the Pass of Thermopylæ, where the Spartans so heroically fought and died. It is a singular formation: the high, precipitous

mountains come close to the sea, leaving a narrow strip of land between impassable heights and the waters of the Bay of Lamia. The two thousand years that have elapsed since Leonidas held the pass have made a marked change in the topography of the place. The waters have re-

Kastraki, a village on the Greek frontier, in Thessaly,—a point of interest in the recent war.

ceded, leaving the belt of table-land wider than it was at that eventful time; but it is easy to see where they were in former times, and that the very narrow belt of land could have been defended by a few hundred heroic, stalwart men against any body of assailants. We spent an entire afternoon riding around the base of the mountain near the Pass of Thermopylæ and following the trail that was evidently taken by a portion of Xerxes' army led by the Trachinian. This force, circumventing the position held by the Spartans, succeeded in gaining their line of retreat, and so caused the death of the heroic band. So rugged are these mountains that there are only a few narrow trails by which they can be

crossed, a small force well placed being capable of defending them against any number of assailants.

This visit to the Pass of Thermopylæ, recalling, as it did, one of the most thrilling episodes in the history of Greece, rather intensified than otherwise the painful impression of modern Greece which my observations in Athens and at the front had produced. I came away from the country feeling that the glory of Greece had departed, that she is living to-day on the past.

THE MILITARY AND NAVAL GLORY OF ENGLAND

THE MILITARY AND NAVAL GLORY OF ENGLAND

AS SEEN AT THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE, JUNE, 1897

WHEN I left the United States early in May, 1897, I had no anticipation of witnessing the Jubilee in honor of the sixtieth anniversary of Queen Victoria's accession to the throne of Great Britain. While at Constantinople, however, I received orders from Washington to represent our country at that great ceremony. As soon as I had ended my observations of the Turkish and Greek armies, I started for London, arriving there on June 15th. As the military representatives of our country, I and my aide-de-camp, Captain Marion O. Maus, were guests of the British government; and quarters were assigned us in the Buckingham Palace Hotel, across the street from Buckingham Palace, a place which had been taken for the time by the government for the purpose of entertaining foreign guests.

The vast concourse of people who were to take part in the celebration had already commenced to assemble. All the principal governments of the world had been invited to send representatives, who were to be for ten days the guests of the British government. The different colonies of Great Britain in every quarter of the globe had also been invited to send bodies of troops or citizens. The result was that the streets of London were thronged by the most picturesque and cosmopolitan assemblage that ever was gathered in any city of the earth. Not even the triumphal march of a Roman emperor could have equaled it. Among the

Field-Marshal Viscount Lord Wolseley,
Commander-in-chief of the British Army.

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Jubilee guests were representatives from four countries of Asia not under English rule — Corea, Japan, China, and Siam; from two countries of Africa — Liberia and Egypt; and seven of South America — Argentine Republic, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay, Peru, and Uruguay. The countries of Europe sent their crown princes, grand dukes, distinguished generals and admirals, hereditary princes, and pashas. All of these personages were attended by suites, so that the number of Jubilee guests, representing all corners of the earth, was very great. Of course they wore the costumes peculiar to their countries — a fact which contributed no little to the brilliancy of London. The contrasts one saw frequently in the throngs about Buckingham Palace, in Hyde Park, and along Piccadilly were most striking.

The ceremonies of the Diamond Jubilee began on June 20th, the real accession day, that is, the sixtieth anniversary of the Queen's coronation. As it fell on Sunday, it was made a day of national thanksgiving, special

Lord Roberts ("Roberts of Kandahar"),
Commander of the British forces in Ireland.

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services being held all over the kingdom. For ten days following June 20th the celebration continued. The most brilliant of the functions during this period were the reception by the Queen to representatives of foreign governments, held at Buckingham Palace on June 21st, the Jubilee procession on June 22d, the review of the colonial troops on June 23d, the gala night at the opera, the lord mayor's lunch on June 25th, the great naval review on June 26th, and on July 1st the review of British troops at Aldershot.

The representatives of the United States, the Hon. Whitelaw Reid, Admiral Miller, U. S. N., with his aide, Commander Emory, and myself, with my aide, Captain Maus, were presented to her Majesty at the reception held at Buckingham Palace on the evening of June 21st. On being presented to the Queen, I was graciously received, and the Prince of Wales, who stood near her Majesty, came forward and greeted me cordially, referring to his visit to our country many years ago. I had not seen the Prince since, as a young man, he reviewed the troops on Boston Common, Massachusetts, in 1859. He seemed to recall his visit to our country, and the cordial manner in which he was received and entertained by our people, with great pleasure.

The most interesting feature of the reception was the presentation of the colonial premiers and the Indian princes. Eleven of the premiers had accepted the invitation of her Majesty's government to join in the Jubilee celebration. They were a body of as fine and sturdy-looking men as one often sees. Several of them were natives of the colonies at the head of which they stood, though the greater number were born in England and had removed in youth to the colonies. They had risen to their positions by a variety of roads. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, of Canada; Sir William Whiteway, of Newfoundland; the Rt. Hon. George Houston Reid, of New South Wales, and the Rt. Hon. Charles Cameron Kingston, of South Australia, entered politics by way of the bar. The Premier of Queensland, Sir Hugh Muir Nelson, was for thirty years a farmer on a large scale before he turned his attention to politics. Sir Edward

Braddon, Premier of Tasmania, did not go to that country until 1878, and that after thirty years of exciting life in India, where he was engaged in the construction of the East India Railway, serving against the rebel sepoys, winning a Mutiny medal, and later holding other high positions in the Indian service. Sir John Forrest, of Western Australia, has led a particularly active life. Born in that colony when it was still only a convict station, he became, while yet a boy, interested in exploration. When only twenty-three years old he headed an expedition to search for the remains of an explorer lost in the wilds of Australia. He proved himself so skilful in this undertaking that he was asked to conduct other expeditions into unknown portions of the country. He became surveyor-general of the colony, and later commissioner of crown lands. His services were of the greatest value in opening the island, and he was liberally rewarded for them by the government. When, in 1890, Western Australia was given a constitution, Forrest was by general consent called to be premier, a position he has held ever since.

The loyalty and devotion of the colonies to the British government were amply proved by the presence at the Jubilee of these men. Indeed, in one case, the desire that the colony be represented at the Jubilee was so strong that political action was temporarily suspended in order that the premier might feel free to go. This was in Victoria. Sir George Turner, of Victoria, felt, when he received his invitation to the Jubilee, that he could not leave because Parliament meets there in June. The opposition, however, promised to suspend hostilities during his absence if he would accept.

The presentation to the Queen of the Indian princes was an especially interesting incident. They were usually tall, slender, erect men, as active and supple as panthers, and quite military in appearance. They wore the most gorgeous uniforms, glistening with rare and brilliant jewels. As they bowed their heads almost to the floor and presented their swords in token of loyalty to their acknowledged sovereign, Victoria graciously greeted them with a few words of recognition, spoken in their own lan-

The Prince of Wales, as he appeared in the Jubilee procession.

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guage, and, placing her hand upon the hilts of their swords as they were presented one after the other, indicated her acceptance of their assurances of devotion and loyalty in a most gracious manner.

Several of the princes spoke excellent English, and one of them, Sir Bhagvat Sinh Jee, was a graduate of Edinburgh University and had received honors from other English institutions of learning. The most popular man among them seemed to be the Maharaja Pertab Sing, of Jodhpur. He is prime minister and regent of a state as large as Scotland, with a population of 2,000,000. He is considered one of the most loyal and able of the native princes, and is a great favorite with the English authorities in India. He is said to be a superb horseman, and is fond of all kinds of sports. Lord Roberts, in his "Forty-one Years in India," tells a very good story of the bravery of the maharaja. In 1893, before leaving India, Lord Roberts visited Jodhpur, and was given opportunity there to indulge himself in what he considers the chief of sports — pig-sticking.

"I had wounded a fine boar," writes Lord Roberts, "and on his making for some rocky ground where I could hardly have followed him on horseback, I shouted to Sir Pertab to get between him and the rocks and turn him in my direction. The maharaja promptly responded, but just as he came face to face with the boar, his horse put his foot into a hole and fell. The infuriated animal rushed on the fallen rider, and, before the latter could extricate himself, gave him a severe wound in the leg with his formidable tushes. On going to his assistance, I found Sir Pertab bleeding profusely, but standing erect, facing the boar, and holding the creature (which was upright on its hind legs) at arm's-length by its mouth. The spear, without the impetus given by the horse at full speed, is not a very effective weapon against the tough hide of a boar's back, and on realizing that mine did not make much impression, Pertab Sing, letting go his hold of the boar's mouth, quickly seized his hind legs, and turned him over on his back, crying: 'Maro, sahib, maro!' ('Strike, sir, strike!') which I instantly did, and killed him. Any one who is able to realize the

strength and weight of a wild boar will appreciate the pluck and presence of mind of Sir Pertab Sing in this performance. Fortunately my wife and daughter, who had been following the pig-stickers in a light cart, were close at hand, and we were able to drive my friend home at once. The wound was found to be rather a bad one, but it did not prevent Sir Pertab from attending some tent-pegging and other amusements in the afternoon, though he had to be carried to the scene."

When we consider that most of the vast territory which these men at the Queen's reception represented has been added to the British Empire since she ascended the throne, we begin to understand why the English glory in her reign. In 1837, when Victoria was crowned, the entire white colonial population was only 1,250,000. To-day it is over 10,000,000. At that time India was not yet a direct dependency of the crown, but was still under the rule of the East India Company. Hong-Kong had not been added as a military outpost, nor was nearly so large a part of the Malay Peninsula under British control. In all Australasia, in 1837, there were only about 100,000 British colonists,— scattered in Tasmania, New Zealand, and South Australia,— and most of these were supposed to be felons and convicts. The interior of Australia was entirely unexplored; its resources were unknown, its future undreamed. To-day Australasia is made up of seven rich provinces, and has a population of 4,000,000, as loyal, intelligent, and progressive British subjects as exist on the globe. In South Africa, sixty years ago, the English domain was confined to the southern point of the continent; to-day it extends, with only one important break, from the Cape to the sources of the Nile. When Victoria ascended the throne, the British in North America were nearly all gathered in Ontario and Quebec, and the Hudson Bay Company occupied all the central and western provinces of what is now known as the Canadian Dominion. British Columbia was an unknown waste, only to be reached by a terrible sea-voyage around Cape Horn. Yet to-day the Imperial Government is in force over all this vast territory. London is now only ten days from Vancouver, and every year is seeing the devel-

The Jubilee procession in King William Street.

Heading the procession is the Queen's carriage, followed by the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Cambridge, and officers of the Life Guards.

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opment of new resources in a territory once believed to be useless save as a fur-producing country.

Although the presentation of the foreign representatives to the Queen suggested the territorial extent of the empire, it was from the Jubilee

Colonial premiers in attendance at the Queen's Jubilee and the heads of the Colonial Office.

The persons shown in the group are: 1. Sir John Bramston, Assistant Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies; 2. Mr. E. Wingfield, Permanent Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies; 3. Sir H. M. Nelson, Premier of Queensland; 4. Mr. J. Anderson, an under-secretary in the Colonial Office; 5. Mr C. C. Kingston, Premier of South Australia; 6. The Earl of Selborne, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies; 7. Sir J. Forrest, Premier of Western Australia; 8. Mr. H. Escombe, Premier of Natal; 9. Mr. R. J. Seddon, Premier of New Zealand; 10. Sir E. N. C. Braddon, Premier of Tasmania; 11. Sir W. Laurier, Premier of Canada; 12. Sir G. Turner, Premier of Victoria; 13. The Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies; 14. Mr. G. H. Reid, Premier of New South Wales; 15. Sir W. V. Whiteway, Premier of Newfoundland; 16. Sir J. Gordon Sprigg, Premier of Cape Colony.

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procession, on June 22d, that I received my deepest impression of the vastness, the variety, and the power of the English domain. The Jubilee procession was a military display of wonderful splendor and impressiveness. In it were represented not only all the varied military forces of the British Islands, but those of at least twenty-five of the colonies.

These colonial troops came from the most distant points of the empire — from Canada, New South Wales, Hong-Kong, Cape Colony, Jamaica. Headed by Lord Roberts, they formed the first portion of the procession, of which the line of progress was from Buckingham Palace over a great circle described through the center of London.

Types of soldiers in the British army.

Starting at the left the types shown are: Sikh infantryman, New South Wales hussar, Manitoba dragoon, West Indian infantryman, Victoria mounted rifleman, New South Wales lancer, member of the Hong-Kong police, and member of the North Borneo police.

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The Canadians were at the front of the colonials — a band of mounted troops from the Royal Dragoons, that form part of the permanent corps maintained in the dominion. Canada has a large and well-organized militia corps, and this now forms practically her only defense, the imperial troops which formerly guarded the country having been reduced to about 2000 men, at the fortress of Halifax. The whole male population between eighteen and sixty may be called upon to serve in one or another class of this militia force. About 45,000 men are drilled for sixteen days each year in what is known as the reserve militia, while the

Arrival of the Queen's carriage at St. Paul's.

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active militia, numbering about 35,000, serves three years. The permanent corps, represented at the Jubilee, is small, but the men are of a fine, hardy type. Toward the end of the colonial troops in the procession was another band of Canadians that interested me much — the mounted

A group of colonial officers in attendance at the Queen's Jubilee.

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police, who have for many years done such good work in keeping order in British Columbia, and, recently, in protecting and aiding the gold-miners of the Klondike.

There were several bands of troops from the provinces of Australasia in the colonial contingent. They attracted great attention, perhaps as much by the contrast between their plain, serviceable uniforms and the dazzling ones of other British soldiers in the town, as by their fine bearing and excellent horsemanship. These uniforms were, as a rule, light brown or drab in color, simply made, with little or no ornamentation. High

boots, or leggings, were worn, and a broad-brimmed, soft hat of the same color as the uniform, turned up on the side. In some cases feathers were fastened to the side of the hat, which was turned up. There was a dash of the Texan ranger or frontiersman about the uniform, which harmonized perfectly with the stalwart forms and martial bearing of the men themselves.

The armies which these fine troops represented are small, but in every way sufficient. Thus in New South Wales the whole defense force, including the navy, is less than 7500 men; in New Zealand it is but little larger; in South Australia it is less than 2000 men. All of the Canadian and Australasian troops were fine, well-developed men — larger and more stalwart than the average English soldier. No doubt this is the result of the freer life in the colonies.

Many of the finest regiments in the procession were not Englishmen at all, however, nor even white men. They were the black, yellow, or bronzed representatives of the various native troops which help in keeping order and in defending the dependencies of the nation. They were splendid illustrations of the way in which England makes men from the indolent and superstitious races of the four quarters of the globe. Perhaps of these colored soldiers the ones of which her Majesty had most reason to be proud were those forming the contingent from the imperial service troops of India. The army in India is made up of European and native troops, the former numbering about 75,000, the latter 145,000 men. Before the Mutiny, the European force was only 40,000, while the native was 215,000. Ten years ago, in 1887, on the occasion of the Queen's Jubilee, the Indian princes offered a large body of men to her Majesty for imperial defense. Since that time these troops, which at the start were undisciplined and more or less disaffected, have become the finest in India. The native princes maintain them at their own expense, and take the greatest pride in their efficiency and equipment. There were no more distinguished-looking soldiers in the procession than the members of this contingent. Their uniforms were handsome. The only detail in which

Indian native cavalry Guard of Honor.

From photograph by Gregory & Co., London; by permission of the publishers of "The Navy and Army Illustrated."

they differed radically from European uniforms was the head-gear; the men all wore turbans of gay colors, which were most effective above their bronzed faces.

A great variety of native troops from the smaller dependencies were represented. Among them the Cypriote Zaphites were conspicuous by a half-Turkish costume which was not at all popular with the crowd, who seemed to believe that the men must be Turks. The fez was worn also by some of the Africans, but there was no possibility of mistaking them for Turks. In the bands of native troops one of the most conspicuous was the Hong-Kong police. They wore a peculiar head-gear, not unlike a shallow basket turned upside down, and a thoroughly Chinese costume. There were numerous bands of native police, for in the tropical regions in Africa and Asia it is found difficult to secure white men for the service. The results in training the natives have been good, it is claimed: in North Borneo the English have even succeeded in making a good force of the Dyaks, the aborigines of the island. There were men of the North Borneo police sent to London who had been originally savages of the

The Hon. Maurice Gifford and Captain Ames, favorites in the Jubilee procession.

From copyrighted photograph by Gregory & Co., London.

purest type, even to the degree of enjoying head-hunting; one of them was said to have taken in his day some thirteen heads as proofs of his courage. They looked tame enough as they appeared in London, clad in brown-holland uniforms, with bright-red caps, and going through their evolutions with exactness and ease.

The reception given the visiting troops by the crowd was very hearty, though they saved their warmest cheering for certain celebrities

Soldiers of the empire.

From photograph by Gregory & Co., London; by permission of the publishers of "The Navy and Army Illustrated."

in the procession. Unquestionably it was the Queen who received the most affectionate welcome from the populace. No one could hear the greetings she received without realizing something of the love the English people have for her. The whole line of march was an intense, enthusiastic demonstration of devotion for the sovereign. Many times the Queen was moved to tears by the signs of loyal affection. But the English people owe the Queen all the affection they give. She has been rightly said to be "the most queenly woman and most womanly queen"

Jubilee manœuvers at Aldershot.

From copyrighted photograph by the London Stereoscopic Company.

that has graced a home and throne; and her reign, considering the history of the past sixty years,— the important political events that have occurred, the progress made by the whole world, the large part that Great Britain has played in that progress, and the influence its sovereign has constantly exercised upon the affairs of the world,— is the most remarkable in the history of any country.

After the Queen, there is no doubt that the Princess of Wales is the most popular woman in England. I saw many signs of this during Jubilee week. One of the most striking was at the lord mayor's luncheon on June 25th. The toasts customary on such occasions — to the Queen, the royal family, the royal guests — had been given and replied to, when the lord mayor rose and said that he wanted to forget precedent this time and propose a toast to that princess whom all England loved and honored — the Princess of Wales. The toast was received with the warmest approbation by all present. The evening after the Jubilee procession came a state performance at the opera at Covent Garden, which was attended by almost every royal personage who had taken part in the Jubilee celebration, except her Majesty, as well as by all the colonial premiers and foreign ambassadors. The marked attention and the respect paid to the Princess of Wales on this occasion were noticeable to all present.

It is a combination of beauty, good taste, conscientiousness, and goodness that makes the Princess so much beloved of Englishwomen. Her bearing is queenly in its dignity — the grace of her figure and graciousness of her manner give her all the charm of a youthful princess; no woman was ever more conscientious in the discharge of the duties of her position, and her goodness to the poor and the suffering is endless. For example, her chief contribution to the Jubilee was inaugurating a dinner to 300,000 of the poor of London. Almost the entire day before the state performance at the opera she had spent in visiting buildings in the East End of the city where these dinners were being served.

Among the officers in the procession there were several evident favorites. There was Captain Ames, of the Second Life Guards, who is the

tallest officer in the British army, and rode at the head of the royal procession. He was put there evidently as the British ideal of a soldier, and was warmly applauded. Maurice Gifford, of the Rhodesian Horse, was another favorite; but here it was the man's record which touched the crowd. Gifford lost an arm in the late war with the Matabeles, and the empty sleeve pinned to his heart awakened murmurs of sympathy and admiration wherever he went.

There was a great deal of applause for Lord Wolseley, the Commander-in-Chief of the British Army. He is a fine type of the English soldier, and his record is one of distinction. Lord Wolseley is now a man about sixty-five years of age. He has served in many exciting campaigns — in Burma, in the Crimea, at Lucknow, and in China; he suppressed the Manitoba rebellion in 1867; he was the commander of the forces in the Ashantee war of 1873, and later in Cape Colony and the Transvaal. His last campaign was in Egypt, where he won the victory of Tel-el-Kebir. For this he was gazetted a full general and made a peer. He succeeded the Duke of Cambridge as Commander-in-Chief of the British Army in 1895.

Lord Roberts appeared to hold a high place in the affections of the people, and as he rode along cries of "Bobs," the Britisher's popular name for him, were heard on every side. Lord Roberts is about Lord Wolseley's age. For forty one years he served almost continuously in India, gradually working his way to the rank of Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Army, one of the highest positions England gives to her military men. Lord Roberts left India in 1893, and is now in command of the British forces in Ireland. His career in the East was full of dramatic deeds. He first went into service there in 1851, joining his father, General Sir Abraham Roberts. The Mutiny began soon after young Roberts reached the army, and he took an active part in the whole terrible tragedy. He was an officer in the force which for weeks besieged Delhi, and he was present in the awful final storming of the city. As soon as Delhi had fallen, Roberts joined the column which went to the

relief of Lucknow, where he was one of the first to enter the city. He served in several subsequent engagements of the Mutiny. The campaigns which brought him greatest glory were those in 1878–80 against the Afghans. It was there that for the first time he was given command of a field force. He made the memorable advance on Kabul, an achieve-

"Galatea." "Terrible." "Australia." First-class battle-ships.

Ships in line at the Jubilee review of the British navy.
From copyrighted photograph by West & Son, Southsea, England.

ment which he himself considers greater than the famous march from Kabul to Kandahar, for which the English give him particular honor, even the title of "Roberts of Kandahar." In his "Forty-one Years in India," Lord Roberts says that his only explanation for the fact that the world regards the latter exploit as greater than the first is the glamour of romance thrown around the Kandahar expedition by the fact

that an army of 10,000 men were lost to view for nearly a month. While the number of victories to his credit in the Eastern wars is very large, he has accomplished with the army results which are quite as much to his credit. It is he who has carried out largely the scheme of frontier defense by which England hopes to protect her Indian boundaries against Russian aggression. He did in his time, too, a great deal to improve

Type of the English battle-ship in the Jubilee review — the "Prince George."

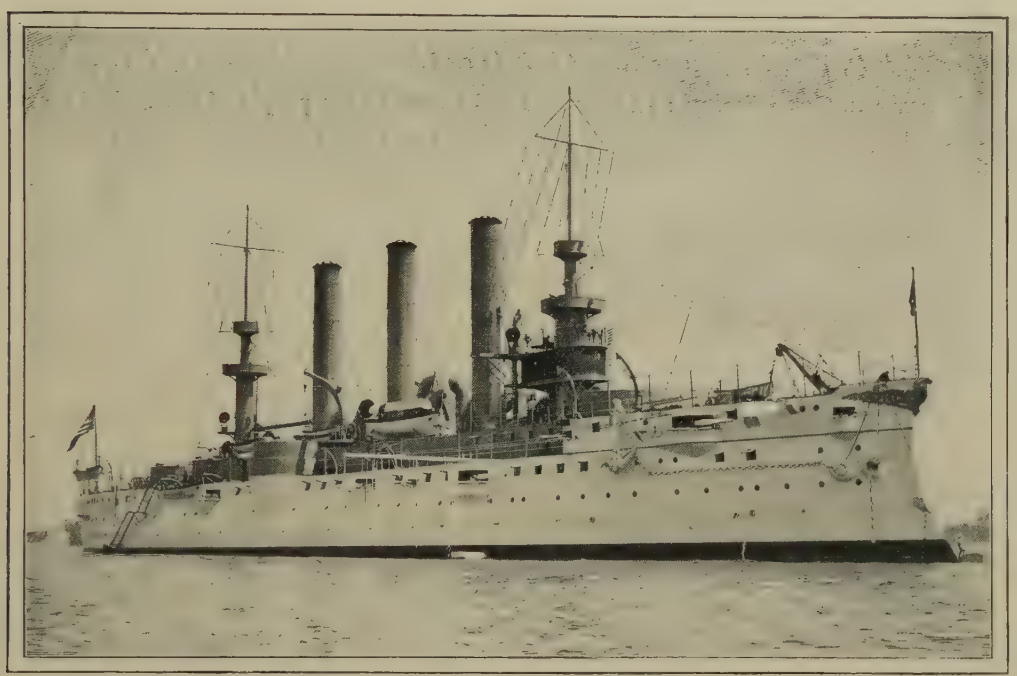
Displacement, 15,140 tons. Length, 390 feet. Beam, 75 feet. Speed, 18.2 knots. Armor — belt, 9 inches; deck, 4 inches; barbettes, 18 inches; turrets, 14 inches. Guns — four 12-inch (42-ton), twelve 6-inch rapid-fire, sixteen 12-pounders, twelve 3-pounders, eight mitrailleuse. Torpedo-tubes, 5.

From copyrighted photograph by West & Son, Southsea, England.

the condition of all the soldiers in India, and to work the native population into effective troops.

To one who rode in the Jubilee procession it was the crowd of spectators, not only lining the sidewalks but filling every window and roof, which was the wonder of the day. It was estimated that five million people witnessed the procession. They were as orderly, quiet, and good-natured as any I ever saw assembled. In fact, I did not observe a single

case of disorder or an arrest made by the police. When we realize that this great mass of humanity finds occupation in London, supporting itself in fairly prosperous condition, being apparently well clad and well housed, we realize what a great center of commerce the city is. Yet this great manufacturing community, which has absorbed cheap labor from the masses of other European countries, does not present the best type of the



The cruiser "Brooklyn," the representative of the United States at the Jubilee naval review.

Displacement, 9215 tons. Length, 400 feet. Beam, 64 feet. Speed, 21 knots. Armor — belt, 3 inches; deck, 3 to 6 inches; barbettes, 8 inches; turrets, 5½ inches. Guns — main battery: eight 8-inch, twelve 5-inch rapid-fire; secondary battery: twelve 6-pounders, four 1-pounders, four Colts, two field-guns. Torpedo-tubes, 4.

From copyrighted photograph by West & Son, Southsea, England.

English people. The crowd in London on Jubilee day appeared to me, as a class, short of stature, lacking in appearance as compared with the stalwart soldiers and sturdy yeomanry that we find in the English, Irish, and Scotch country districts.

Along the entire line of march our national colors mingled with the bright colors of other nations. The Stars and Stripes waved in every

block, and there was no more hearty cheering than that which came from the tens of thousands of American citizens as an expression of their respect for the gracious sovereign, and as a token of their appreciation of the fact that throughout her long reign peace and friendship have existed between our two nations. Friendly sentiments were heard from Americans on every hand. Possibly the best expression of the general feeling is found in the letter sent by President McKinley to her Majesty:

To Her Majesty, Victoria, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, and Empress of India.

GREAT AND GOOD FRIEND: In the name and behalf of the people of the United States, I present their sincere felicitations upon the sixtieth anniversary of Your Majesty's accession to the crown of Great Britain.

I express the sentiments of my fellow-citizens in wishing for your people the prolongation of a reign illustrious and marked by advance in science, arts, and popular well-being.

On behalf of my countrymen, I wish particularly to recognize your friendship for the United States, and your love of peace, exemplified upon important occasions.

It is pleasing to acknowledge the debt of gratitude and respect due to your personal virtues. May your life be prolonged and peace, honor and prosperity bless the people over whom you have been called to rule. May liberty flourish throughout your empire, under just and equal laws and your government continue strong in the affections of all who live under it.

And I pray God to have Your Majesty in His holy keeping.

Done at Washington, this 28th day of May, A. D. 1897.

Your Good Friend,

WM. MCKINLEY.

By the President:

JOHN SHERMAN,
Secretary of State.

The Jubilee ceremonies offered an especially fine opportunity for studying the British army. Fully 50,000 men were gathered in London for the procession, and they were conspicuous at every ceremony of the ten days' celebration which followed. These men all belonged to English, Irish, and Scotch regiments of the regular army, so that their concentration in London was a comparatively simple matter. England keeps at home about 100,000 soldiers at present, of which number some 25,000 form the Irish army. About 5000 men are usually in Egypt, and other colonies absorb some 33,000 more. This makes up the regular British army, exclusive of the 75,000 troops in the Indian service. The force at

home is stationed in military districts in England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, and the Channel Islands.

Men go into the army by voluntary enlistment, but once there, they must stay for a full term of service, unless they are willing to buy a discharge. This costs ninety dollars, and in case of men who have served over three months it is easy to secure, save in special instances. There

The cruiser "Amiral Pothuan," the representative of France at the Jubilee naval review.

Displacement, 5365 tons. Length, 360 feet. Beam, 49 feet. Speed, 19.2 knots. Armor — belt, 2.3 inches; deck, 3.3 inches; turrets, 7 inches. Guns — two 7.5-inch, ten 5.5-inch rapid-fire, ten 1.8-inch rapid-fire, eight 1.4-inch. Torpedo-tubes, 5.

From copyrighted photograph by West & Son, Southsea, England.

are two terms of service — one of twelve years with the colors and with no reserve afterward, and one of seven years with the army and five with the reserve. Recruits are not difficult to secure, from 35,000 to 40,000 being approved yearly for both the regular army and the militia. The regular army was finely represented in the Jubilee by picked men from the Life and Dragoon Guards and from the Royal Artillery and Engineers.

The most imposing military display, however, was the 40,000 soldiers

who lined both sides of the route of the procession — a distance of seven miles. They were marched into line by nine o'clock of Jubilee day, and remained in place until the procession had ended. At certain points where the crowd was very great, as about Trafalgar Square and around St. Paul's, the lines were doubled. The greater number of the troops be-

The cruiser " Rossia," the representative of Russia at the Jubilee naval review.

Displacement, 12,195 tons. Length, 475 feet. Beam, 86 feet. Speed, 22 knots. Armor — belt, 9.8 inches; deck, 3 inches. Guns — four 8-inch, sixteen 5.9-inch, six 4.7-inch rapid-fire, twenty-six 1.8-inch and 1.4-inch. Torpedo-tubes, 5.

From copyrighted photograph by West & Son, Southsea, England.

longed to the army, although they were varied by detachments from the naval brigade. The blue-jackets were one of the smartest bodies of men out, and received great attention from the crowd, to whom evidently they were not nearly so familiar as the red-jackets.

Besides her regular army, Great Britain has a reserve force of militia volunteers and yeoman cavalry sufficient, in time of need, to bring her force up to something like 725,000 men, including the white troops of

India. The reserve troops were represented at the Jubilee by fine regiments from various parts of the British Islands.

The annual cost of this army is, of course, great. In 1896–97 it amounted to some $90,000,000. This appropriation covered not only the cost of the regular troops, but of the reserve force; it included also

The battle-ship "Worth," the representative of Germany at the Jubilee naval review.

Displacement, 10,200 tons. Length, 380 feet. Beam, 68 feet. Speed, 17.2 knots. Armor — belt, 15.7 inches; deck, 3 inches; turrets, 11.8 inches. Guns — six 11-inch, six 4.1-inch rapid-fire, eight 3.4-inch, two small calibre, ten mitrailleuse. Torpedo-tubes, 7.

From copyrighted photograph by West & Son, Southsea, England.

military education, gratuities, pensions, rewards — everything, in short, pertaining to the army.

Of the general efficiency of the training of the troops I had an excellent opportunity to judge at a review given on July 1st in the presence of the Queen, the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Crown Prince and Princess of Italy, the Duke and Duchess of York, Lord Wolseley, and other high officials of the British and other governments. This review was held at Aldershot, a small town about forty miles southwest

of London, where there are a permanent camp and barracks. On account of its proximity to London, Aldershot is a favorite point for reviews and manœuvers.

Fortunately, July 1st was a bright, beautiful day. The field where the review took place was not large, but it was covered with a strong, green English turf, and, with the forests and rolling hills in the background, made a perfect place for a display of troops. About 28,000 men assembled for the review, of whom fully 1000 were colonials. The scene was one of indescribable brilliancy, because of the great variety of uniforms and the splendid equipment and discipline of the troops. I was very much impressed by the strong colors of the British uniform, now that I saw them massed. On a single soldier one does not notice them particularly; but in large bodies the black, green, scarlet, and blue are wonderfully bright and effective. To the beauty of the day and brilliancy of the troops was added the best and most inspiring music I heard in Europe. The pipes of the Highlanders and the splendid military bands of the English and Irish regiments were equal to any I have ever heard. Mingled with the national airs, such as "British Grenadiers," the notes of some of Sousa's best marches greeted my ears again as they had done in Constantinople.

The colonials were given the place of honor in the review, that is, they were the first to march before her Majesty. As on the day of the Jubilee procession, they were commanded by Lord Roberts. They formed a picturesque sight as they passed rapidly across the field at Aldershot and wheeled into position at the left of her Majesty. As soon as they had taken their places, the regular troops marched past in divisions. They were then massed and moved past in line of brigades; then the cavalry and artillery charged past at a gallop; and at the close, the entire army of 28,000 men formed on the opposite side of the field from her Majesty's carriage, and moved in one solid body across the field, and halted in perfect line within a hundred yards of the carriage. All the bands then struck up "God Save the Queen," and the entire body

shouted, "Long live Victoria!" Thousands manifested their enthusiasm by placing their hats upon their bayonets and swords and waving them in the air, making it one of the most remarkable scenes I have ever witnessed, and one of the greatest demonstrations of loyalty and devotion that could possibly be made by an army toward a sovereign. The Queen

The Spanish armored cruiser "Vizcaya."

Displacement, 7000 tons. Length, 400 feet. Beam, 65 feet. Speed, 21 knots. Armor—belt, 12 inches; deck, 3 inches; turrets, 10 inches. Guns—two 9.5-inch (21-ton), ten 5.5-inch, two 2.7-inch, seven 2.2-inch rapid-fire, eight 1.4-inch, seven mitrailleuse. Torpedo-tubes, 8.

From copyrighted photograph by West & Son, Southsea, England.

was so moved by it that her face was bedewed with tears of gratitude, and thousands and tens of thousands of the British people looked on with moistened eyes.

Imposing as is England's army in numbers, efficient as it is in every way, much as its varied services, now in Africa, now in China, now in the Pacific, appeal to our admiration, yet England's real defense is her navy.

For more than two thousand years the nation that has controlled the seas has to a great extent dictated the politics of the world. This was true of Rome and Spain, and has been true of England. For a short time the United States navy was the most powerful, in fact the only

Her Majesty the Queen.

modern navy of its kind afloat; but the prominence it occupied in 1865 remained with us but a few years. The sea power of England is to-day the bulwark and salvation of the British Empire. By that power it is enabled to hold its own provinces and to exert the most powerful influence in the politics of the world. The English are not only proud of

their present sea power, but they glory in the events of the past, and they justly felt that a review of their fleet would be one of the significant and splendid features of the Jubilee ceremonies. To carry out their plans they assembled off Spithead, in the English Channel, one hundred and sixty-eight vessels of the British navy, manned by 38,000 men, the most powerful and effective fleet that ever floated upon the waters of the earth.

The Princess of Wales.

They were not mistaken in their belief that the pageant would be imposing. No man on the special train which took the royal party and the Jubilee guests down from London to Portsmouth on June 26, 1897, had ever seen such a sight. We reached Portsmouth about noon, and were assigned places on the royal yachts which were to pass the fleet in review. At two o'clock a salute was fired, and the *Victoria and Albert*, the yacht having the Prince of Wales on board, started from the harbor of Portsmouth, followed by a line of vessels bearing the guests. To understand the manner in which the review was conducted one should examine the bird's-eye view of the fleet as it lay at anchor, reproduced on page 69. That view shows how the 168 battle-ships and cruisers which formed the fleet were arranged in lines running from east to west, 30 in the first line, 30 in the second, 38 in the third, 48 in the fourth. South of them were arranged first a line of visiting battle-ships, and beyond that a row of merchant vessels. To the north were some twenty torpedo-boats. By this arrangement great water avenues

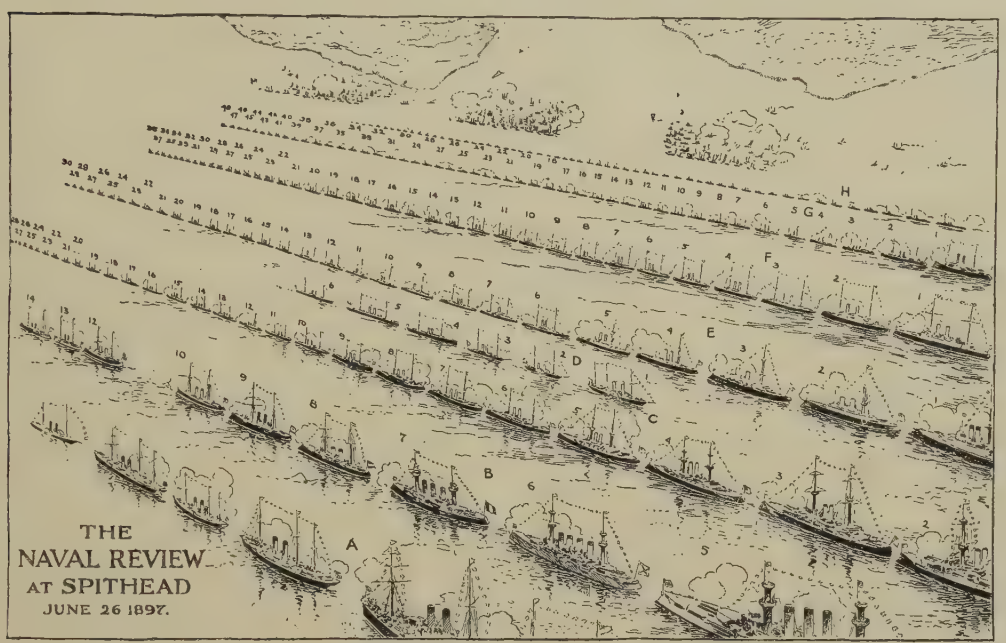
were formed, and it was up and down these that the reviewing vessels passed.

Every ship in the fleet was gaily decorated with hundreds of flags and pennants, and the yards were manned by seamen. As the Prince of Wales passed, the band of each ship played "God Save the Queen" and other national airs, and the great batteries thundered their salutes. In the line of foreign vessels was a single war-ship of the United States, the *Brooklyn.* She was the only vessel in the line painted white, and the irreverent tars called her the "cement factory." Her decks were crowded with a good company of enthusiastic Americans. The review occupied some two hours, and after it was over the vessels returned to Portsmouth, where the Prince of Wales signaled to the admiral who commanded the fleet, Sir Nowell Salmon, his satisfaction with the display. That evening the fleet was illuminated — a surpassingly beautiful spectacle. An excellent description of this illumination was given by Mr. Steevens, and is here quoted:

> Out on the sea front you could see the lights of the fleet like glow-worms in the dark. Then suddenly there sounded a gun; and as I moved along Southsea Common there appeared in the line a ship of fire: a ship all made of fire — hull and funnels and military masts with fighting-tops. And then another, and another, and another. The fleet revealed itself from behind the castle, ship after ship traced in fire against the blackness. From the head of Southsea they still came on — fresh wonders of grace and light and splendor, stretching away, still endlessly, as in the daytime, till they became a confused glimmer six miles away. It was the fleet, and yet not the fleet. You could recognize almost any ship by her lines and rig,— just as if it had been in day,— only transmuted from steel and paint into living gold.
>
> For three hours this miracle of brightness shone wondrously at Spithead. At half-past eleven or so the Prince returned the second time as before, and the golden fleet sent a thunder of salute after him. Then, as I stood on the high roof of the Central Hotel, the clock struck twelve, and before my eyes the golden fleet vanished — vanished clean away in a moment. You could just see it go. Here half a ship broken off, there masts and funnels hanging an instant in the air; it all vanished, and nothing at all was left except the rigging lights, trembling faintly once more on the dark sea.

One of the most significant things of the day to me was that within view of this great fleet of modern war-ships lay that link which binds the glories of the past with the grandeur and power of the present — the small

battle-ship *Victory*, the flag-ship of Nelson, who contributed so much to the perpetuity and fame of the British navy. It is still preserved with great care, and the place on the deck where Nelson stood when he re-



"One hundred and sixty-eight vessels of the British navy, manned by 38,000 men, the most powerful and effective fleet that ever floated upon the waters of the earth."

ceived his mortal wound, and the little cabin where he died amid the storm, the horror, and the gleam of victory of the great battle of Trafalgar.

The most wonderful fact about the review was that not a single vessel from the Mediterranean, Asiatic, or Pacific squadrons was drawn to make up this powerful body of war-ships. The review fleet was but a minor part of the great naval force which Great Britain has scattered in all parts of the globe. The British fleet entire — which at the time of the review was manned by 100,000 men and had cost upward of $400,000,000 — consisted of 467 ships of all classes, with 64 building. Of this number 28 were first-class battle-ships, 34 first-class cruisers, 125 first-class tor-

pedo craft. When we remember that England must keep vessels in all quarters of the globe — in the Mediterranean and the Red Sea, off the coast of North America and in the West Indies, at the Cape of Good Hope and in the Pacific, as well as a great number for general service — the need of this vast armament is apparent. It is the one effective safeguard not only of England but of her world-wide colonies.

MILITARY MANŒUVERS

MILITARY MANŒUVERS

THE autumn manœuvers of Europe, which take place annually, are of deep and important interest to military students. Each year officers from all of the principal countries of the world are sent by their governments to witness these manœuvers and to make reports upon them. In late years they have been very extensive in some countries, especially in Germany, France, and Russia. Many important lessons, regarding not only tactical formations of troops, but also all kinds of equipments, the quickest and safest means of transportation, and the food best adapted for troops while in actual service, have been learned from observations made by military men during these manœuvers. Many of the modern appliances of war are tested in these campaigns, and their use exemplified. All of these things aside, however, the benefit derived from the athletic training of men and the discipline would, perhaps, be a sufficient reward for the time, money, and energy spent in organizing and carrying out these manœuvers. I was especially fortunate, during my travels in Europe in 1897, in having occasion to witness the manœuvers held at Krasnoe-Selo, near St. Petersburg, Russia, the grand manœuvers in Germany, and part of those in the north of France.

The first of these took place in Russia, where I arrived on August 15th. I had previously communicated with our representative, the Hon. Clifton R. Breckinridge, whom I had known very pleasantly for a number of years as a distinguished member of Congress from Arkansas, and

who had represented our government with such marked ability at the Russian court. He had already made known to the Russian government my wishes to witness their manœuvers and to see such other military exercises as it might please them to permit me. I was duly introduced by Mr. Breckinridge to the ministers of war and of foreign affairs, who received me in a most courteous and friendly way, showing their desire

Officers of the Russian gendarmerie preceding an imperial train.

to extend every civility. A very accomplished and experienced officer of the Chevalier Garde, Lieutenant Tsertzkoff, was detailed to report to me for duty during my stay, and two of the royal carriages were placed at my disposal, while the Emperor entertained me and my party as guests.

I had been but two days at St. Petersburg when I received an invitation, which amounted to a command, to visit Peterhof, undoubtedly

General Nelson A. Miles, and his aide, Lieutenant-Colonel Maus, viewing the manœuvers of the Russian army near St. Petersburg, in honor of the President of France.

the most attractive summer palace in the world at the present time, occupied by the Emperor and Empress as their summer home. At the palace I was granted an interview by his Majesty, and was received with marked cordiality. The Emperor's manner is frank and unostentatious, and there is nothing in his speech or deportment to impress one with the large power possessed by this young man of thirty-three years. He speaks English perfectly, is thoroughly well informed on all military matters, and in general appearance is as much a student as a soldier. He devotes much attention to civil affairs, and is especially interested in the internal improvements, developments, and commercial welfare of Russia.

Prince Khilkoff,
Russian Minister of Public Works.
From a photograph by Levitsky, St. Petersburg.

The conversation related chiefly to military matters, and then drifted to the subject which appeared to be nearest the Emperor's heart — that of the great Siberian Railway, which is of vast commercial, political, and military importance to Russia. He himself passed over the zone that this great railway will penetrate before he ascended the throne, and he is now president of the company which is rapidly constructing this great work. It is one of the most important enterprises now under process of construction in the world; it will be a powerful factor in developing a country the resources of which are little known, and will have great effect upon the destinies of mankind. In speaking of this enterprise I referred to the great change that had been wrought in our own country by the construction of the transcontinental railroads, first definitely projected during our terrible civil war, for the purpose of holding the two sections of our country in closer union and more loyal sentiment. I declared that these railroads have transformed that vast area of wild territory and moun-

tain waste into settled, civilized, thriving, progressive communities in the space of a single generation, and I said that I presumed a similar result would follow the opening of the great avenue of communication and commerce now being constructed across the enormous area of the Russian Empire. I asked if the land would be divided into subdivisions in a way similar to what we had adopted in our own country and found

A group of commanders in the Russian army at the grand review at Krasnoe-Selo.

On the left, distinguishable by his white beard, is General Bilderlung, in conversation with the Grand Duke Vladimir, in the center. Facing them, on the right, is General Obrontcheff, recently retired from the command of the army.

so beneficial. The Emperor said that that was his purpose and design, and he hoped for gratifying results. I remarked that we had found, by dividing our public land into small sections and parceling them out to colonists, that they had become our most intelligent, loyal citizens; that we found they were wedded and anchored to the soil, and that a man who possessed a quarter-section of land was a more loyal citizen than one who simply owned a *knife*. The use of the last word seemed to cause his Majesty an unhappy thought, as I judged from his expres-

sion; yet he instantly resumed his pleasant mood, talked upon the subject of the development of that great section of his empire with much interest, and expressed hope that the completion of the enterprise would contribute to the welfare and benefit of the people of Russia.

The construction of the Siberian Railway is under the supervision of one of the most remarkable men of Europe. Prince Khilkoff, some twenty years ago, had a misunderstanding with his father, and declared that he would not receive any assistance from his estate. He came to America and sought occupation. He found a humble position in a machine-shop in Philadelphia, and was first set to making bolts in a car factory. By his devotion to his work, and by his intelligence and acquired skill, he passed through all the phases of that industry until he became superintendent of the establishment. He at one time ran a locomotive on the Pennsylvania Central, and in time acquired a thorough knowledge not only of the construction of the material pertaining to railroad appliances, but the mode of constructing and managing such systems of transportation. He at length returned to Russia, obtained a similar position in one of the great establishments of that country, and finally worked his way up to the responsible position of Minister of Transportation for the Russian Empire, which position he now holds. Under his direction is being constructed perhaps the greatest civil enterprise now going on in any part of the world, one which will have great influence not only on the future destinies of Russia, but on the people of India, China, and Japan. Prince Khilkoff speaks English perfectly, looks like an American, and is one of the brightest and strongest men I met during my journey. Two years ago he passed over the line of the road, crossing from Japan to San Francisco, thence across our country to New York, on his return to St. Petersburg.

It was just after my visit to Peterhof that I went to Krasnoe-Selo to see the manœuvers of the Russian army. Krasnoe-Selo, or, as the translation of the word means, "Red Village," is situated about fifteen or twenty miles distant from St. Petersburg. Here annually a large

camp is formed, and manœuvers are carried out. In other sections of Russia there are more extended manœuvers, but those, I understand, are never witnessed by foreigners; for example, they occur on a very extensive scale each year in Poland. Krasnoe-Selo is a very pretty village which was purchased by the government as a field for manœuvers sixty years ago, and has gradually been improved until now it is admirably adapted for the purpose. There are barracks for the soldiers, hospitals for the sick, buildings for the officers, a special pavilion for the Emperor, with other suitable buildings for the imperial family, a building in which the Emperor's mess is established, and quarters for the entertainment of guests who witness annually the evolutions of the army. This camp is not occupied all the year round, as at Aldershot, the English camp, but after the exercises have been completed the troops retire to their stations.

My first visit to Krasnoe-Selo was on August 18th, three days before the grand manœuvers began. The occasion was the *fête d'église*, or church fête, of some of the regiments, which was to be followed by a review of the troops by the Emperor.

Each regiment in the Russian army has a patron saint, and on the day of that saint yearly a religious ceremony is held by the regiment. It is always an interesting ceremony, and on the occasion at Krasnoe-Selo was one of great brilliancy.

Accompanied by Captain Maus and Lieutenant Tsertzkoff, I left St. Petersburg on a special train ordered for the guests at nine o'clock on the morning of the 18th, and arrived in time to witness all of the ceremonies. The railroad along the line from St. Petersburg to camp was guarded by troops.

The Emperor, the Empress, grand-dukes and duchesses,—in fact, a large number of the royal family,—came to the camp about eleven o'clock. Their coming was announced by long-continued blasts of trumpets and the sounds of drums. A handsome tent had been arranged for their convenience, where seats were placed on rich rugs. The high priests of the

Nicholas II., Emperor of Russia.

Nicholas II. succeeded to the Russian throne October 20, 1894. This portrait was taken while he was still Grand Duke.
From a photograph by De Jongh Frères, Paris.

church, in their brilliant robes, were especially impressive. The Emperor first proceeded down the lines of the troops, who had been formed in a hollow square, and as he passed each organization he addressed the men in words which, I was informed, meant, "Good morning, my braves," or "men." The long line of men, with their eyes fixed upon the Emperor, replied as in one voice, saying, "We thank your Majesty; we wish you much happiness." As each organization was passed the same words were said. There was a good feeling in all this; there was a hearty sound to the voice of the men in recognition of their Emperor, far different from the harsh way we have been taught to believe that the Russian soldiers look upon the officials of Russia.

The religious part of the ceremony consisted of prayer and blessing of the flags by the priests, who pass along the lines in so doing. During the prayers the Emperor stood before the cosmopolitans bareheaded, in a reverential way crossing himself several times. After the religious part of the ceremony was over the troops marched by. The marching was excellent, the men appearing especially well in every way. As each battalion passed, the Emperor would express his approval by saying, "Well done," while a thousand voices in unison replied, "We thank your Majesty; we are glad to please you." On other occasions I noticed that the Emperor spoke to his men, and that replies were given in words the meaning of which was the same.

After the review we passed through the camps, which were well organized, the sanitary conditions being especially good. They were clean and pleasant-looking. On this occasion the men had an extra good dinner, and appeared to be contented and to enjoy what was provided for them. The ladies of the party seemed to take great interest in the men's mess. We then proceeded to the Emperor's pavilion, where we had lunch. It was a very pleasant occasion, and a large number of officers were present. It being the birthday of the Emperor of Austria, the Russian Emperor drank to his health, to which the Austrian ambassador replied in a happy manner.

The manœuvers which followed the lunch were divisional. An attack on Krasnoe-Selo was attempted by one division, while another division defended it. It was conducted in a very spirited way, the Emperor, the Empress, and others being present and witnessing it. A theater is provided at the camp, and in the evening we attended the performance, Mme. Judic performing. The theater is owned by the government, and re-

Manœuvers of Russian soldiers — the passage of a river.
From a photograph by De Jongh Frères, Paris.

served for the use of the military and guests. I had the pleasure of meeting on this occasion the Princess Bellokowski, who was a Miss Whittier of Boston, an especially attractive woman and very popular at the Russian court.

The grand manœuvers commenced on the 21st, the troops engaged being those of the Gorde Corps, in all about 35,000 to 40,000 men. For the purpose the forces were divided into two corps. One corps, operating from the north, was slightly weaker than the other,

The royal party at the review of Russian troops, held in honor of the President of France.

The Emperor Nicholas is seen standing at the door of the tent.

but expected reinforcements from the railroad by way of Finland. The object of the southern force was to prevent the arrival of the reinforcements. It was a beautiful country for such a manœuver, and the place where we were to rendezvous and where the Emperor was to repair was on a high point from which one could see the country for miles around, and this was the key of the position, for which a struggle was made by the southern force.

The use of cavalry as practised in the Russian army was well shown here, as a large force, with several horse batteries, was rapidly sent forward to dismount and occupy this hill and to hold it until the infantry forces from the north, coming down in two large columns, should arrive. The movement was well executed. The batteries had just been placed in position when the advance of the southern force was seen approaching, the forces proceeding in long columns covered by cavalry, while away to the front patrols could be seen moving. The northern army having occupied its line of battle, the cavalry moved off to its left. Shortly afterward the cavalry of the south could be seen rapidly approaching, when a charge was made, the two cavalry columns meeting. It was exceedingly interesting, resulting, however, in the defeat of the northern cavalry, which retired and reformed some distance to the rear. Heavy artillery firing now commenced from the south. It was kept up for a long time, and in actual war would have been very severe. This was replied to, however, by a number of batteries well stationed along the line of defense. The attack was made by the southern force in regular order, line after line advancing to the attack well supported, according to the modern attack formation. The fire was very intense. All along the line this fire was kept up for perhaps an hour, until at last the northern force made a charge, each line passing through the other, when the recall was sounded. The results of these manœuvers were not published, but in all probability the northern force would have been successful in resisting the attack made upon it.

The Emperor, who is a most active and energetic man, evinced great

personal interest in all the manœuvers and exercises of the troops during the encampment, and made his headquarters at the camp during the entire time. He was present each day, and witnessed carefully each movement. Each day notifications were given as to the manner of dress, the exact hour and point of rendezvous. The Grand Duke Vladimir ordered the general plan of operations day by day, but great latitude was

The Fifty-second Regiment of Infantry of Vilna at Theodosia, in the Crimea.
Formation of a company of chasseurs, escalade movement.
From a photograph by De Jongh Frères, Paris.

left to commanding officers, and they were invited, as is the custom in foreign armies, to show originality and energy in carrying out their special movements; and the successful handling of troops was a matter of especial commendation by the Emperor, whose desire appeared to be to give his officers that experience which would fit them for command in actual war.

The time is not entirely taken up at Krasnoe-Selo in military manœuvers. The camp life here is a matter of much interest to the visitor. As soon as the day's work is done, soldiers are free to amuse themselves as they wish, so that the entire camp becomes for the time a great playground; and the men appear to enjoy exceedingly this relaxation, while at the same time they evince great interest and earnestness in military

Review of hussars of the Emperor at Krasnoe-Selo, August, 1897.

The Grand Duke Vladimir, Commander of the Districts of St. Petersburg, is in the middle foreground; Colonel Gregaria, waving his sword, is at the right. The Signal Department is seen under the balloon.

work. Another interesting feature of the Krasnoe-Selo manœuvers is the presenting here each year of the diplomas by the Emperor to the cadets of the military schools. At the time of my visit on the completion of the manœuvers about 800 cadets were made happy by the Emperor commissioning them.

Just after the annual manœuvers of the army ended I had an oppor-

tunity to see a most imposing review of the Russian troops held in honor of President Faure, of the French Republic. The French President reached Kronstadt, the harbor of St. Petersburg, on the morning of August 23d. Here the Emperor and his suite met him and conducted him to Peterhof, where in the evening a grand banquet was given. The next day the entire company at Peterhof went to St. Petersburg, where a most enthusiastic popular reception was accorded the distinguished visitor. The most exacting Frenchman could not have demanded more. One could not but contrast this wild demonstration over the visit of the French President with the mission and reception of the great Corsican some eighty-five years before, and marvel at the rapidity with which events of the past are forgotten when the interests of the present and the welfare of the future are before a people or government.

This review took place at Krasnoe-Selo, the Emperor, Empress, and the President and their guests going to the field by rail. The royal party went at once, on arriving, to what was called the Tribune of Honor, a great artificial mound built up at one side of the field and covered with sod. On it was erected a tent for their convenience. From this stand the President and Empress watched the review. The Emperor, with the grand dukes and the military representatives of other powers, were ranged in line at the base of the Tribune. The review was one of the finest military displays I have ever witnessed.

The most dramatic incident of the review was the passing in front of the Tribune of Honor of Prince Louis Napoleon at the head of his company of Russian troops, the Czar and the President both graciously acknowledging his salute as he passed.

Every man in Russia is liable to military service from his twenty-first year. Nearly 900,000 reach this age every year in the empire, and of these about 275,000 are taken into the active army, and the rest are placed in the reserve, which is of three classes. Those in the active army serve five years, and those in the reserve one, three, and five, according to the class. These latter drill six weeks twice a year. These

Arrival of President Faure at Kronstadt to visit the Emperor of Russia, August 23, 1897.

The Emperor is presenting his generals, aides-de-camp, and admirals to the President of France. The Grand Dukes Vladimir and Alexis are seen standing in the doorway on the left. In the center are President Faure and the Emperor Nicholas, and just beside the Emperor, leaning on his sword, is Admiral Tchikalcheff.

are the periods in European Russia; they differ somewhat in Asia and Caucasia. The total peace footing of the armies of "all the Russias," that is, Russia in Europe, Siberia, Turkestan, and Finland, amounts, according to the latest figures, to 33,529 officers, 835,143 men, and 155,478 horses. The actual war footing is more difficult to know, but, according to the most conservative estimate, it is probable that Russia could, in case of war, mobilize with tolerable ease in first line of battle an army of at least 1,355,000 men, with a reserve of about 1,100,000; that is, she would have at her command a force of 2,455,000, with perhaps 55,000 officers and 500,000 horses. If one considers the efficiency of the troops and the officers, something of the military strength of the empire is realized.

From the observations of the Russian army which I was able to make at Krasnoe-Selo during the manœuvers and at the review, I concluded that it is exceedingly well equipped, well disciplined, and well armed for any purpose, and that its officers are skilled and accomplished. Most of the officers belong to the aristocracy, and are highly educated; they are the best military linguists in Europe. The Grand Duke Vladimir is an ideal field-marshal and a very able general, in whom evidently the Emperor has great confidence. The Grand Duke Alexis is the head of the navy department. In my conversation with him he referred with great pleasure to his visit and entertainment in our country, and the famous hunts in which he took part on the plains. He has grown somewhat stout since his visit to our country, but has a very commanding presence.

The Russian army is, I think, capable of greater endurance in the field than any other in Europe. The infantry and artillery are composed of strong, hardy men, and the cavalry are unexcelled. The Cossacks constitute perhaps the best of the mounted troops. The horses are strong, hardy, and well fitted for the hardships and fatigues that campaigns require. In fact, the Russian horses, I believe, are the best in the world. The Russian people take better care of their horses than

any other people I have ever known. They are strong, well fed, and full of spirit, and not mutilated in the cruel manner in which we find them in our own country and other countries of Europe. In fact, in Russia it is considered bad form for a driver to carry a whip, and I never saw during my stay a horse that appeared to be ill treated or ill fed.

From St. Petersburg I went to Berlin, where I had my first look at the German troops, at a review by the Emperor and Empress of the Guard Corps, undoubtedly the best corps of the German army. At the close of the ceremony I was presented to the Emperor. His Majesty, drilled from boyhood in military duties, is a thorough soldier and an intense enthusiast in military matters. The Empress, mounted on a splendid charger, presented a very beautiful appearance with her three-cornered chapeau and the bright white uniform of her regiment. She seemed to have the devotion and affection of the army quite as much, if not more than, the sovereign.

While in Berlin I received a very cordial letter from Herr Krupp, inviting me to visit his works at Essen with my aide-de-camp, Captain Maus. I accepted the invitation and spent two days with him. I found Herr Krupp living in a palatial residence surrounded by forests and fields. He is a grandson of Krupp, the founder of the famous establishment. This latter started in a humble way, but he continued until his establishment became the greatest of its class in the world. At present there are some 33,000 men employed at Essen, and in addition to the main works there are branch establishments located at other places. Millions of dollars worth of war materials go out from these foundries. Not only are war materials constructed, but machinery of the finest type and for all sorts of purposes, great quantities even being sent to this country. The Calumet and Hecla copper-mines on Lake Superior are among Krupp's best customers, and have imported considerable quantities of massive machinery from his works. It is singular to see how real worth finds its natural level. Here at Krupp's foundry they are

using intricate machinery invented by Americans, and at the same time sending machinery of their own construction to American markets.

The present head of the Krupp establishment lives like a prince. He is highly educated, benevolent, progressive, and well informed on all topics of the day. Like his father, he has declined all titles from the German government. Herr Krupp entertains many distinguished guests. While I was there he was anticipating a visit from the King of Siam, who was coming with a suite of some twenty persons, and he was anxiously considering how he could best entertain him. He had made a program for the three days the King was to remain. On the first they were to visit his extensive establishment; on the second, drive over the beautiful country. The third day was Sunday, and Herr Krupp was at a loss to know what to do with the distinguished pagan. He heard, however, of a traveling circus company in the neighborhood, and decided to engage it for the entire day, in order to give the King an entertainment which would be amusing, if not instructive.

After visiting Krupp's foundry I went to Homburg, where I had been invited to witness the grand manœuvers of the German army. These manœuvers took place near Homburg, the principal territory manœuvered over being that to the east, in the vicinity of Hanau and Frankfort. The Emperor had his headquarters at Homburg. This was the latter part of the season, and while there were still a great many guests present, many had departed. The Prince of Wales had not made his usual visit to this place, but the Duke of Cambridge was there, and was present at the great review of the Eleventh Army-Corps, which took place on the 4th of September, on which occasion the troops presented a most magnificent appearance. In addition to the Emperor and Empress, the Grand Duchess of Hesse, honorary colonel of one of the regiments, and King Humbert and Queen Margarita of Italy were present at the review.

This corps was about 33,000 strong, one of the largest in the German army. It was interesting to see the King of Italy, who was honorary

colonel of one of the regiments, take his place at the head of the regiment and pass in review before the Emperor. The Grand Duchess of Hesse also passed in review at the head of her regiment, while the Emperor left the column twice, and taking command of regiments of which he was honorary colonel, leaving the King of Italy at the reviewing-stand, passed these regiments in review. Twice they passed, once in column of compa-

The First Regiment of Orenburg Cossacks at Kharkoff, performing exercises on horseback.
From a photograph by De Jongh Frères, Paris.

nies, batteries, and squadrons, again in line of battalions, the cavalry and artillery at a gallop, in perfect order, presenting a magnificent appearance. That night, as well as after the review at Berlin, we were all entertained by the Emperor at a state dinner. A speech was made by Emperor William, full of kindly feeling for Italy, and a reply was made by King Humbert, with equally friendly expressions, from which it was evident that the Triple Alliance was still in strong force.

The grand manœuvers which took place on September 6th and ended

Emperor William of Germany, and Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria.

From a photograph by Strelisky, Budapest.

on the 10th were the most extensive ever held in Germany in time of peace. There were 117,000 men in all engaged in these manœuvers. The labor of organizing, equipping, transporting, and supplying such an army must have been immense. All of this had been worked out by the general staff of Germany; maps had been provided which were models in themselves, by which from day to day the movements of the troops

King Humbert's Regiment of German Hussars, dismounted.
From a photograph by Jacobi, Metz.

could be seen and followed with great ease. This force was about four times as great as that at Krasnoe-Selo, and about 50,000 more than that of the French at the manœuvers of which I witnessed a part later.

The problem in the German manœuvers was to bring a great army into the field and to operate against an invading army which had crossed

the Rhine from the west. For the purpose the forces were divided into two armies. The western or invading army was represented by a portion of these troops under General Count von Haeseler, while the eastern or army of defense was commanded by Prince Leopold of Bavaria, the two armies being nearly equal in strength. The western army was composed of Prussians, and represented the invading army from the west, while Prince Leopold's army was composed of Bavarians, and represented an eastern army assembled to resist it. We were provided with horses and orderlies, and proceeded each day by train near the field of action, where, following the Emperor, we witnessed the manœuvers. Many miles were covered by these troops, and it was necessary to ride long distances to see the action. The use of troops of all the branches was exemplified. The various modes of attack and defense in modern warfare were shown. Long and weary marches were made by the troops in accomplishing all of this. Much of the time it rained, and it was far from easy service. In fact, except for the danger of war, perhaps the troops suffered as much hardship as they would in actual campaign, and yet they seemed well supplied, and there were few accidents. There were some losses; several men were drowned in crossing streams, in which the use of the pontoon-bridge was shown. Some were taken sick, but comparatively few died, probably sixty in all out of this immense army, which was indeed a remarkably small percentage under any circumstances.

On the last day of the manœuvers, September 10th, a new problem was presented. The Emperor himself took direct command, in which his army of defense was supposed to consist of six army-corps. These were pitted against a force of supposed invaders of four army-corps. One of the most brilliant spectacles was a charge by a force of about 12,000 cavalry, led by the Emperor.

I was much interested, while watching the combats at the German manœuvers, in the effect of the smokeless powder. One heard the sound of the cannon and the rattle of musketry, but saw nothing until the troops

The Emperors Francis Joseph of Austria and William of Germany.

From a photograph by Erdelyi, Budapest.

advanced or retreated across the country within his line of vision. Thus one formerly valuable means of judging of the whereabouts of an enemy and of the progress of a battle is taken from a commanding officer by the use of smokeless powder.

Extensive use was made of military balloons in the German manœuvers for observation purposes, and the opposing armies were provided each with one or more constantly in use. The familiar pear-shaped balloon was used, and in addition the "dragon" balloon. This is very different in form, and is constructed to avoid the constant whirling and spinning motion which is had with the ordinary shape. It is stated that there is considerable steadiness in the new form, and consequently it is better suited for observation. Telephone lines connect these balloons with operators below, thus enabling the observers to communicate rapidly. The Russians used the balloon in their manœuvers, and one of the features of their review in honor of President Faure was launching a balloon bearing in mammoth letters the words "La France." The familiar spherical or pear-shaped balloon is, however, used by them.

I was very much impressed, at the manœuvers, with the excellent training of the German soldiers. Young men in Germany are compelled to enlist at twenty, and serve two years in the active army, and then give a portion of the following five years to the reserve. In that way the entire male population becomes trained soldiers, so that in case of war they may be called into service and easily formed into regiments; and thus after one generation the whole male population of Germany becomes a great military force. The severe drill and discipline enforced in the German army makes thorough soldiers of the young men, and in some respects is a good school of practice, either for war or peace. It compels respect to superiors; it enforces cleanliness, sobriety, simple habits of life, and regularity in daily labor; it lifts up the awkward, listless, and careless boy to the position of manhood; it promotes physical strength. Yet the rigid discipline appears to some extent distasteful, as I noticed very few veterans in the ranks. The number of young men

who are liable each year to service in the German army are about 400,000, and of these some 228,000 are incorporated. The present peace footing of the army is 22,687 officers, 562,207 in the rank and file, and 97,378 horses. The war footing of the German army is believed to be fully 3,000,000 trained men. The armies of Austria and Italy — the

Detachment of a German bicycle corps, numbering 800 men.
From a photograph by Jacobi, Metz.

other two members of the Triple Alliance — are, of course, smaller than Germany's, though both are large considering the size of the countries.

I did not have an opportunity to observe the manœuvers of either the Italian or Austrian army, though I saw something of both in passing through those countries. In leaving Greece in June to go to the English Jubilee, I passed through both Italy and Austria. I spent several days in Rome, where the Minister of War received me very cordially and gave

Emperor William of Germany, and King Humbert of Italy.

From a photograph by Jacobi, Metz.

me every opportunity of seeing the best of the Italian army, at the same time pointing out the improvements which are making in the general equipment of the troops. The Italian army is made up of 10,993 officers, 219,625 men, 34,038 horses and pack-animals, and 1242 guns. In some respects it is better uniformed than any of the other armies of Europe. The good taste, as well as the adaptation of the uniform for garrison or field service, are particularly noticeable. The Italian army, although it has not been as successful as some others in its campaigns during the last fifty years, is in a very high order of discipline, instruction, and equipment, and makes a creditable appearance both in field service and garrison life. During my brief visit in Rome there was a review by the King of Italy, accompanied by the King of Siam, of some 12,000 of the best Italian troops. It would be hard to excel this body of troops in uniform, equipment, military appearance, and general excellence of condition.

At Vienna I received from the Minister of War courtesies similar to those extended to me in Rome. A very accomplished Austrian officer, Captain Nosek, was detailed as my aide-de-camp, and in his company I visited the military establishments around Vienna and saw the troops stationed there. The Austrian army is composed of 18,129 officers, 329,112 men, 60,369 horses, and 1984 guns. The army is as well uniformed and equipped, and as commodiously and comfortably quartered in barracks of modern construction, as any troops on the Continent.

Leaving Homburg, I hastened to Paris in order to arrive in time to see as much as possible of the French manœuvers, which had commenced some days before. General Porter, our ambassador in Paris, had already kindly arranged for permission for me to witness these manœuvers. They were held at St.-Quentin, about ninety miles from Paris to the north, and they took place in the same country in which the campaign of the north in the war of 1870–71 had been fought. The general idea of these troops was to illustrate the methods that would be taken to resist an invading army under circumstances similar

to those which obtained during this last war. St.-Quentin was the scene of the decisive battle that was fought in January, 1871, and there again a conflict was now about to take place between the two contending armies. In the war the French army was commanded by General Faidherbe, the German army being under the command of General von Göben. As history records, the French were badly defeated here. This destroyed the hope that the French army which was then held in Paris might join with the army then operating in the north. A successful battle here would have been of great importance to the French people. The troops engaged in the manœuvers were about the same in number — 75,000 — as those who took part in the battle. General de France commanded the army of defense, while General Kessler commanded that of invasion.

I was much impressed with the discipline of the French troops. Their dispositions for attack and defense seemed to be characterized by exceedingly good judgment and ability. There was much spirit and earnestness shown by both officers and men, and the manœuvers must have been of much benefit. Tents were not used at all by the French army. The troops were all billeted in villages, which, being so numerous in France, were sufficient to accommodate large numbers. A similar arrangement is made in Germany, although the troops are supplied with shelter-tents, which are made of pieces, as in our country, and which can be put together; but while our tents accommodate only two men, each man carrying a half, in the German army a large number of men can be supplied by putting together a number of pieces.

On the 14th of September a grand review of the entire force, some 70,000 men, was held by the President of the republic, accompanied by the King of Siam and the heads of the departments of the French government. Certainly the discipline and efficiency of the army, as displayed in their reviews, are of the first order. The entire army passed the tribune in less than two hours, and the cavalry charged past at a gallop, followed by the infantry and artillery, together with the bicycle

Siege artillery at Algiers.

From a photograph by De Jongh Frères, Paris.

corps, transportation-, balloon-, carriage-, engineer-, and pontoon-trains. While this was being done, the cavalry, numbering 12,000 men, massed on the opposite side of the field, and at a given signal charged across the field in one solid body, halting in perfect line within two hundred yards of the President, showing the highest order of discipline, drill, and efficiency. It was one of the most imposing sights I witnessed in Europe.

The bicycle corps at this review attracted particular attention. It was much used during the manœuvers of this, as well as in those of the preceding year. Experiments and tests were made in order to determine its adaptability for war purposes. The strength of the company was about 100 men. The men are provided with a folding wheel, which can be placed upon the back and carried with ease. It is stated that it takes only fifty seconds to put the wheel in place, and about thirty seconds to unfold it for a mount. The military wheelman wears the ordinary soldier's uniform, but is provided with a pair of leggings. He carries the rifle, and in addition the usual repair-kit, etc. The roads in France are ideal ones for the use of the bicycle. The French claim that the experiments which they have made with the bicycle prove its value, and the bicyclist would be very useful in operating with cavalry and horse batteries, and for reconnoitering purposes. The rapidity and silence of movements are important points in their favor. In the manœuvers of 1896 it was noticed that cavalry advancing with the greatest care could be heard and observed much sooner than wheelmen. The company of bicyclists in the manœuvers of that year were termed the "phantom company," because they so unexpectedly appeared before the enemy.

I noticed bicyclists at all the reviews I saw, though not in so large a body as in the French army. In the German army wheelmen are attached to all the staffs as couriers, and in small numbers to almost every battalion, where they are used as scouts, couriers, and patrols. The Germans declare that their experience with bicyclists in their recent

manœuvers proves that they are of the greatest value even in a rough country and in rainy weather.

In fact, the value of the wheel to an army is beginning to be recognized everywhere. Whoever first places 25,000 or 50,000 men on bicycles in the next war will have a decided advantage over his opponent, and very likely compel him to resort to the same tactics.

Not the least interesting feature of my visit to St.-Quentin was meeting President Faure, whom, as I have already said, I had seen in Russia on the occasion of the French fête. The French President is one of the most courtly, dignified, and accomplished men that I met among the heads of any of the governments of Europe, and he was surrounded by a very able cabinet of intelligent, progressive men. At no place that I visited was there manifested a more cordial sentiment toward the American government and people than by the people of France. When we recall the fact that they aided us in establishing our independence, that they have, since the days of Lafayette, been our warm sympathizers, friends, and allies, and have given expression to this sentiment in many ways, not the least of which is that great monument that now adorns the entrance to the harbor of our metropolis, we should certainly be an ungrateful people if we did not in every way possible reciprocate their friendship and generosity. Moreover, the French people are certainly entitled to great consideration from Americans from the fact that they have maintained in the heart of Europe a liberal government similar to our own, against the prejudices of their surrounding neighbors. It would be eminently fitting for our government, in making an appropriation for the French Exposition of 1900, not only to provide for the buildings and accommodation of the great exhibit that this country will make, which will contribute greatly to the prosperity and wealth of our own people, but to arrange for the erection of some permanent structure as an indication of our gratitude for the benefits that we have received in the past from the French people.